Ask for ROLEX Ball-point

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FLY to Eilat ARKIA

Israel Won't Negotiate on Basis Of Eden Plan, Ben-Gurion Tells Knesset

Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

AS a great maritime power, Britain both in self-interest and on principle is irrevocably committed to jealous vigilance over freedom of navigation. As a naval power, and one with allies in most of the right places, she is well able to assure free passage through the world's waterways to ships flying the Union Jack. Most of the time Self-Interest and Principle plough the sealanes chummily side by side, steaming straight ahead. If British naval units escort them to the China coast to discourage interference by Formosa-based warships or aircraft, they pursue their course undaunted, assured of universal approval. If the Egyptians flout international law and specific U.N. resolutions by refusing Israel vessels passage through the Suez Canal, they consult and very properly send off a protest before continuing full steam ahead, certain that they have done all that can be expected of them in a situation calling for international, not unilateral action. But once in a while a regional dispute threatens to hamper smooth sailing for British merchantmen in circumstances where international action is inconvenient and assertion of rights inexpedient. On such occasions Self-Interest is apt to cast a longing, side-long glance at Principle, and with a glint in her eye.

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SOME two months ago the Egyptians suddenly felt disposed to issue a new set of instructions governing entrance into the Gulf of Akaba, dominated in the Strait of Tiran by their coastal batteries. The instructions were based on an entirely self-assumed claim to the right of control over shipping to the port of Eilat, and spurred by an incident last July in which the British merchantman Anshun was shelled whilst on its way to Akaba. A week ago, it was announced that Britain and Egypt had reached agreement on procedure to avoid the recurrence of such incidents. Details of the accord have yet to be announced, but the fact that the British Government had negotiated a bilateral accord with the Egyptians on entrance into the gulf, thus at least implying Egyptian right to police an international waterway, was sufficient to needle "The Times" of London into a somewhat confused apologia denying that any compromise with principle was involved. This is attempted by dint of first reducing the principle to whether Britain could countenance the demand that ships proceeding to the gulf give advance notice to the anti-Israel economic boycott office at Alexandria. And "The Times," on a rather quavering note of triumph, declared that Britain continued to reject Egypt's right to maintain the boycott.

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HOWEVER, Britain did agree to a rather complicated procedure. Ships bound for Akaba from the north will continue as hitherto to notify the Egyptian authorities when they pass through the Suez Canal, and to submit to "quarantine inspection" which, in fact, constitutes a search for "illegal" cargoes consigned to Israel. As for British ships coming from the south, up the Red Sea, the British Government will make use of a transparent device to keep the record clean. British skippers will inform the Jordan authorities at least four days before they reach the Strait of Tiran. Jordan will "clear" the application and, incidentally, also inform the Egyptian authorities so that passage into the gulf will not be challenged. The new procedure differs from the old only in that it brings the Jordanian Government more directly into the picture. Formerly ships notified their agents in Akaba, who informed the Jordan authorities, who passed the information on to the Egyptian Embassy, thence to be relayed to the Egyptian Government which, finally, instructed the gunners not to shoot. Another minor change is the extension of the "warning" period to the four days required for this cumbersome arrangement.

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AS a footnote, "The Times" carries a dispatch from its Diplomatic Correspondent, who usually quotes the Foreign Office, saying that the new arrangement merely "regularises for British ships intending to call at Akaba from the south arrangements already in practice for British ships coming from the north through the Suez Canal." He adds: "There is no suggestion that permission is being sought for British ships to make these journeys." One is almost convinced that it is natural for British ships bound for Calcutta from the north, because they submit to Egyptian "quarantine inspection" at the Suez Canal, likewise to contact the Egyptian authorities before they touch the Indian port on a voyage from, say Hong Kong.

Jerusalem, November 15.

What is wrong with Kol Yisrael?
See today's
HERE & NOW

Last-Minute Soviet Proposals at Geneva

GENEVA, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, today presented a new draft statement at the Foreign Ministers conference which is due to end tomorrow. The draft called on the four powers to note their points of agreement, particularly on European security, and those of disagreement — especially German unity.

They should continue final efforts later to find common ground between the two sides, it added.

The declaration on disarmament called on Britain, France, the U.S. and Russia to continue the search for a disarmament convention taking into account both Eastern and Western proposals.

The statement said the four powers should refrain from the use of armed force and noted agreement on the need for cutting armaments, banning atomic weapons and establishing "effective control."

The Western Ministers agreed to discuss the plan tomorrow morning.

The four Ministers spent about seven hours today in fruitless discussion. At the start of this afternoon's session the three Western Ministers refused to discuss Soviet proposals on European security — put forward last Wednesday — because they were not linked with German reunification, the Western plan for which was rejected by Mr. Molotov.

6-Point Draft

Following the Western rejection of the Soviet proposal the Ministers recessed and private discussions were held.

Mr. Molotov's draft statement on European security and German reunification expressed a desire to continue efforts to reach agreement on these subjects.

He listed six suggestions. 1. All parties to renounce the use of force against each other.

2. Joint action to counteract aggression in Europe.

3. No help for an aggressor.

4. Recognition of the need for a zone between East and West in which armed forces would be limited and subject to inspection.

5. Consultation to ensure fulfilment of undertakings given.

6. Agreement that the treaty would not impair the rights of states to self-defence.

In a three-hour meeting this morning they failed to break the deadlock on the promotion of East-West contacts — the agenda item on which most hopes of agreement had been pinned. The other agenda item — disarmament — ended in a deadlock last week.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, put forward new proposals on East-West contacts this morning, but they were immediately rejected by the Western Ministers. The proposals called for negotiations between governments for improving contacts, demanded the unrestricted movement of shipping — presumably through the Formosa Straits — and urged the exchange of cultural delegations and exhibitions. It made no mention of censorship or of jamming of Western broadcasts, which the Western powers had urged Russia to end.

Won't Spread Amity

Western officials said that the conclusion was that Russia was anxious to keep alive the "Geneva spirit" but did not have the slightest intention of spreading to the peoples of East and West any friendlier feelings.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, made what appeared to be an indirect dig at Mr. Molotov's famous "ideological error" on Socialism in Russia.

During the debate on East-West contacts, Mr. Dulles said that the West realized that ideas which flowed freely never accorded fully with the ideas of any government. Then, in an oblique reference to Mr. Molotov's confession of error, Mr. Dulles said, "We had thought that Socialism was fully established in the Soviet Union and would not topple if some contradictory ideas found their way into the Soviet Union.

"Apparently Socialism is not so strongly established in the Soviet Union as we had thought and we must reconcile ourselves to the position of the Soviet representative that it is dangerous to the Soviet Government to have in the Soviet Union any ideas which do not conform to those of the Soviet Government."

(Leader — Page 4)

No Foreign Bases, Norway Vows to USSR

MOSCOW, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Norwegian Prime Minister, Mr. Einar Gerhardsen, has promised that Norway will not give bases in her territory "to foreign armed forces as long as Norway is not attacked or threatened by Russia," a joint Norwegian-Soviet communique said today.

It was signed by Mr. Gerhardsen and the Prime Minister Nikolai Bulganin after talks between the Soviet and Norwegian leaders.

The communique said that at Norway's suggestion talks are to take place at diplomatic level on questions relating to the Soviet-Norwegian frontier. Talks are also to be held on the hydro-electric power developed on the Pasvik River on the border, and on the lifeboat service in the Barents Sea on both sides of the border.

Steps are to be taken to widen exchanges in science, industry, culture and sport, and emphasis was laid in the communique on close personal contact between mass organizations, such as the youth movements of both countries.

The communique declared the intention of the two countries to cooperate further towards easing world tension.

Argentine Workers Split over Strike

BUENOS AIRES, Tuesday (Reuter). — Argentine workers split today over a general strike call issued by the General Confederation of Labour — the major weapon in the arsenal of ex-President Juan Peron.

Although there were widespread stoppages, many workers remained loyal to the new regime set up last week-end to replace President Lonardi, leader of the rebellion which overthrew Gen. Peron two months ago.

The strike, apparently called to harass the new Government of President Pedro Aramburu, at first appeared an almost total failure. But it grew stronger as the day progressed.

Most industries closed down in Rosario, Argentina's second city and a former Peronista stronghold, where labour leaders were reported to be under arrest.

In the capital strike pickets destroyed tramlines on the southern outskirts of the city. About 30 per cent of workers in the Buenos Aires meat-packing plants and textile industries were on strike this afternoon, with smaller percentages in tobacco factories and breweries.

Rail and road transport operated normally.

The Government alerted troops and police to quell any trouble through workers ignoring the strike call.

500,000 BERBERS TO WELCOME BEN YUSSEF

RABAT, Tuesday (Reuter). — Half a million Berber tribesmen from all parts of Morocco are expected to pitch their tents tonight around Rabat, where they will join in a triumphant welcome tomorrow for Sultan Mohammed Ben Yussef.

The tribesmen in colourful robes wound their way into the Moroccan capital throughout the day on horses and mules, and in lorries and buses.

Many carried hunting guns and bags of incense and other gifts they will present to the Sultan as he returns from two years of French-imposed exile. Some have already pitched their tents along the 12-km. route the Sultan will follow from the airport to the Imperial Palace.

About 20 people were injured, some of them seriously, in fist and knife fights in Fez yesterday between members of a religious sect believed hostile to the Sultan and his supporters. The clashes broke out after a man belonging to the Zitouniya sect publicly tore up a photograph of the Sultan.

AZHARI REELECTED SUDAN PREMIER

KHARTOUM, Tuesday.—Ismail el Azhari, whose Government was overthrown last week, was re-elected Prime Minister by the Sudanese Parliament yesterday.

He received 48 votes, while 46 members opposed him, the exact opposite of Thursday's ballot when Parliament voted no confidence in his Government on a budget issue.

He had only one opponent, Mirghani Hamza, of the Republican Independent Party.

(Reuter, Cairo Radio)

SAUDIA DENIES SOVIET ARMS OFFER ACCEPTED

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Saudi Arabian Ambassador in Cairo, Sheikh Abdullah el Fadl, tonight denied reports that his Government had accepted a Soviet offer of arms.

"My visit to the Soviet Ambassador today was to convey King Saud's reply to President Voroshilov's congratulations on the occasion of the second anniversary of his accession to the throne," he said.

Stevenson Says He Will Run In Presidential Race

CHICAGO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Mr. Adlai Stevenson, defeated by President Eisenhower in the 1952 presidential elections, announced today that he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination again next year.

Mr. Stevenson declared in a statement, "I shall do all I can to persuade my party to entrust that immense responsibility to me again because:

"First, I believe it important for the Democratic Party to resume the executive direction of our national affairs.

"Second, I am assured that my candidacy would be welcomed by representative people in and out of my party throughout the country.

"Third, I believe any citizen should make whatever contribution he can to the search for a safer, saner world.

The statement added, "It is of first importance to return the executive branch of our Government to the Democratic Party because it is apparent that wisdom and responsibility began to reappear in the conduct of our affairs only with the return of Congress to Democratic leadership in the 1954 election."

The statement was handed out by Mr. Stevenson's office in Chicago, where the Democratic National Convention is to open on August 13.

Macmillan to Attend Baghdad Pact Meeting

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Turkey and Iraq, the founder members of the Baghdad pact, today formally invited Britain to the inaugural meeting of the pact's Council opening in Baghdad on November 21.

Turkey and Iraq founded the mutual defence pact forming a "Northern Tier" of defence in the Middle East last February. Since then Britain, Persia and Pakistan have joined.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to return from the Geneva conference on Thursday, and will leave on Saturday for the Baghdad meeting which will probably last for two days. Official sources knew of no intention by the Foreign Secretary to visit either Cairo or Teheran while in the Middle East as suggested in some reports published in London.

The British delegation to the Baghdad meeting is expected to include a group of military experts.

Pearson Sees Mid-East Peace on Eden's Basis

OTTAWA, Tuesday (UP). — The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, said today he was "convinced" that the current Egyptian-Israel dispute will be settled peacefully.

Mr. Pearson, who arrived home today from a six-week trip through Russia and South-East Asia, said that his talks last week-end with the Egyptian Prime Minister, Abdul Nasser, in Cairo had left him convinced that there was a very good chance that Egypt and Israel would come to an agreement.

Prime Minister Eden has suggested conditions which could form the basis of a settlement and which "we should rally around," he said.

EGYPT WON'T TAKE LESS THAN 1947 RESOLUTION

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, told the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Henry Byroade, in Cairo yesterday that Egypt would never accept a settlement with Israel that offered the Arabs less than was promised in the 1947 U.N. Resolution, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

Commenting on the Israel Foreign Ministry statement of Monday concerning the exchange of prisoners, an official spokesman in Cairo said that if Israel is interested in the exchange of prisoners, she should apply to the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission, according to the Arab News Agency.

Treasury Retracts Book Price Rise

The price of imported American books is not to be increased, it was learned from Government economic quarters yesterday. The same applies to records, musical instruments and paper for approved books translated from English to Hebrew and for some Hebrew books which are also imported under the American Information Media Guarantee plan.

Several weeks ago the Finance Ministry decided to increase the special exchange rate of IL1-$1 for American books to the regular IL1.800-$1 exchange rate since it felt that the country's economy stood to benefit from this move. It would also stop an indirect loss of foreign exchange. But after the problem was studied by representatives of the Finance, Commerce and Industry, and Foreign Ministries and the Prime Minister's Office, it was decided to keep to the present rate.

Another shipment of raw materials for the Hadera paper mill is expected soon. This will enable Hebrew publishing houses to keep to the comparatively low prices of their books. The value of the books bought in the U.S. since July, 1953, when the Information Media Guarantee plan took effect here, is estimated at approximately $1m. So far none of the money received by the U.S. Embassy as counterpart funds under the plan has been allocated. However, it is understood that the U.S. Congress will soon take a decision on allocating $800,000 of the counterpart fund in the form of increasing the number of Fulbright Scholarships for Israelis.

THE American SHOE
AT ALL LEADING SHOE STORES

Commons Query British Offer

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden today rejected a suggestion in the Commons that, in view of the present tension between Israel and Egypt, he should propose a conference be held under the auspices of the United Nations. He said that such a conference could have any hope of success only if the parties concerned had previously shown a willingness to compromise.

The Prime Minister, who was replying to Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour), added: "It is for this that we are working."

The conflicting viewpoints which impeded a settlement of the long-standing dispute lay at the heart of all troubles in the Middle East. It had been the British Government's policy, Sir Anthony said, to work in close cooperation with the U.S. Government to try to bring about a settlement.

The gap between the two positions is certainly wide and plain, the Premier continued, but how can there ever be a peaceful settlement unless both sides are willing to compromise?

The Prime Minister declared, "Peace and conciliation are so urgently necessary for the peoples of the Middle East that sacrifices by both sides must be in the ultimate interests of both. It is in that conviction that I have appealed to them to work together with us and our American allies for peace."

'Consternation' in Mid-East

He said he was not opposed to the idea of a conference, "but I do not think you will get any result from a conference unless you have on both sides a willingness to make some form of compromise."

Mr. Alfred Robens (Labour) asked what the Prime Minister had in mind in relation to his statement about boundaries. There has been a good deal of consternation in the Middle East about the speech in which he spoke of the gap between the 1947 boundaries and the Armistice boundaries. What did he have in mind — a considerable change in the present boundaries or merely small changes to deal with a rather difficult position in various parts of the frontier?

Sir Anthony said he did not accept the phrase about consternation. He did not expect his speech would please everybody. If it had, it would not have been worthwhile saying. "I knew there would be differences and uncertainties. But I thought the time had come for someone to say quite bluntly that unless we attempted to move from the positions rigidly taken for so many years there would never be a settlement," the Prime Minister stated.

He said he would not attempt to lay down how far either party should move, but if both parties were willing to visualise the possibility of moving from fixed positions at all, then negotiations would have a chance.

Will Not Amplify Plan

Mr. Robens said the Israelis had indicated they were not worried about changes on particular parts of the frontier but would be completely against going back to the 1947 boundaries . . . "and with some justification." Having made his Guildhall speech last week, the Prime Minister had a duty to himself to indicate much more plainly the kind of ideas he had in mind about what should be done.

The Prime Minister replied, "No sir, most emphatically not. What I sought to get is that either side should be willing to visualize a possibility of moving from fixed positions which they have held for so many years. I am not pressing one side or the other. The point is that we must try to get both sides to accept that there should be some movement from their present fixed positions. If once they will attempt it, I am sure that with our American friends we can work out a way to solve the difficulty."

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell (Labour) said both Egyptian and other Arab spokesmen had recently declared they would never be content until the State of Israel was destroyed. Is it possible to get any settlement as long as this intransigent attitude continues? he asked. Will the Prime Minister use all his offices to get the Arab states to adopt a more reasonable and conciliatory attitude?

Sir Anthony said that was one of the problems they had to consider. Obviously if there is going to be a discussion on boundaries, there must be acceptance on both sides of the states which have these boundaries, he said.

Mr. John Strachey (Labour) asked if the Prime Minister would indicate that he had not had in mind the concession by Israel of the 1947 boundaries, which would mean about halving the present Israel area. As long as the Prime Minister's remarks were being misconstrued in that sense, no progress would be possible.

The Prime Minister said, "I had in mind what I said, to which I have nothing to add or to subtract from."

U.S., Britain Find 1950 Tripartite Guarantee 'Highly Inconvenient'

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — The campaign to prepare public opinion for the abrogation of the Tripartite Declaration of 1950 safeguarding Israel's present frontiers is taken a significant step further today with the appearance in "The Times" of an obviously inspired, unsigned comment purporting to define official policy relating to the Middle East.

After noting that Israel is not to get arms to offset the recent Czechoslovak shipments to Egypt, and hinting that future Egyptian arms requests to Britain may well be granted, the paper's Diplomatic Correspondent turns to the subject of frontier revision.

In an evident attempt to clarify Sir Anthony Eden's recent remarks he observes, "There is no enthusiasm in London for the suggestion that the United Nations should look again at its resolutions on Palestine. It is thought unlikely that it will for some time consider even the more limited question of Israel-Egypt frontier security, which General Burns can best deal with on the spot. The Arab states are thought in London to be sceptical of the United Nations and to prefer that discussions be confined to those who have direct interests in the matter. It is thought possible that if the present Arab regimes can get, by negotiation soon at least part of what they want, most of the danger that they will be compelled later by Arab opinion to attack Israel will disappear. The signatories of the Tripartite Declaration have never regarded Israel's present boundaries as permanent or the present guarantee against violent infringement of them as more than a temporary stabilising expedient."

Fear Involvement

The writer goes on to observe that "Britain and the U.S. feel it highly inconvenient that their responsibilities under the Tripartite Declaration might at any moment involve them in war. They should much prefer to give a permanent guarantee of stable frontiers than constantly to be at the mercy of uncontrollable border incidents which themselves, by the perpetuation of uncertainty, only help Soviet policy."

This is certainly a much clearer statement of what has long been known here to be the governmental attitude towards Israel than the vague and obscure suggestions thrown out by Sir Anthony in his recent speech. In the opinion of political observers here, it should be of value in finally dispelling these illusions about current British policy which appear to have been current until recently in Israel quarters. The confident tone of today's reference of what is assumed to be Washington's unwillingness to abide by the "highly inconvenient" tripartite guarantee of 1950 suggests that Sir Anthony's conversation with the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, has not been without fruit.

Question Unanswered

"The Times" Diplomatic Correspondent naturally leaves unanswered the question why the projected "permanent guarantee of stable frontiers" should be any firmer than that of the 1950 Declaration which is now discovered to have been no guarantee at all. No answer to the question is possible for the simple reason that a disclosure of the true answer would upset some of "The Times" readers and possibly awaken the Labour Party from its lethargy. It is of the essence of the projected operation that it can only be executed by stages.

Syrian-Czech Talks On Arms Deal

DAMASCUS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Negotiations are being conducted between Syria and Czechoslovakia for the purchase by Syria of Czech arms.

The Czechoslovak Minister here was today scheduled to meet the Foreign Minister Said el Ghazi in connection with the negotiations. This was reported today by the British-operated Near East Arab Broadcasting Station.

The report said the negotiations started a fortnight ago, but Syria waited until she had obtained a $10m. loan from Saudi Arabia before closing the deal.

Discussion now centred on whether Czech arms should be delivered directly to Syria or through Egypt. This point was discussed in Cairo last week by Said el Ghazi, the Egyptian Premier Abdul Nasser, and the Czech Minister there, the report said.

Meanwhile, foreign reports that Syria was negotiating arms deals with France and Poland remained undenied.

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. James Moose, called on the Syrian Premier following the meeting between Ghazi and the Czech Minister. Later, the Syrian Cabinet called an urgent meeting to study "important matters."

Britain Informed of Israel Stand on Eden's Plan

The British Ambassador, Mr. John Nicholls, was yesterday informed by the Acting Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Myerson, of Israel's attitude to Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden's proposals for an Israel-Arab settlement. The meeting lasted more than an hour.

Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Chief of Staff, and Brigadier John Glubb, Commander of the Arab Legion, conferred yesterday in Amman. Gen. Burns, it is understood, brought up for discussion the spate of recent attacks on Israel from the Jordan border, and the resultant tension that accrued therefrom.

"El Jihad" reported yesterday that Col. Mohammed e-Sa'adie, King Hussein's military aide, is to replace Dr. Hasem Nuseibeh as the head of Jordan's delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission.

Egyptian Frigate Fires On Israel Plane

An Egyptian frigate, anchored off Taba, just behind the Egyptian frontier, in the Gulf of Eilat, yesterday directed anti-aircraft fire at an Israel plane which was circling over Israel territory in the area, an Army spokesman has announced. The plane was not hit.

Three infiltrators were put to flight by watchmen of Eshtaol settlement, in the Jerusalem Corridor, at 5 a.m. on Monday morning. When the watchmen, three in number, were fired upon, they returned the fire and the infiltrators fled.

Tracks led northward towards Latrun. Although a goat pen was broken into, nothing was stolen.

'Times': Refugees Major Problem

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — "The Times" today declared that of the many reasons for wishing to see a political settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbours, the most pressing is the fate of the Arab refugees living on the Arab side of Israel's borders.

It is quite impossible that all the Arab refugees should ever return to Israel, this independent newspaper added. "Whatever injustice may be involved in this, there can be no doubt about it. Since 1948 the population of Israel has been increased by large-scale immigration and the suffering caused by a new upheaval would be as bad as that caused by the first."

The paper added, however, that some who want to go back must be allowed to do so, and that all others must be given compensation.

"Yet there can be no solution without a political settlement with Israel on terms which the Arab governments can justify to their peoples so that, without any political danger, they can begin large-scale resettlement in the irrigated deserts on their own Arab territories," the newspaper added.

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Devoid of Legal, Moral Basis

"It is still the considered and determined policy of the Government of Israel that it will not yield one inch of its territory — except in minor mutually beneficial adjustments. The Government, therefore, does not consider Sir Anthony Eden's proposals likely to help resolve the conflict in the Middle East, and will not conduct negotiations on this basis." Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister, said in a vigorously-worded statement in the Knesset yesterday evening.

He said that his own offer for a direct meeting with any of the Arab rulers, made when he presented his Cabinet two weeks ago, still stood.

Mr. Ben-Gurion wearing khaki battle-dress and looking entirely restored after his few days' rest, was replying to a three-point interpellation by Mr. Baruch Azania (Mapai), asking whether the Israel Government was prepared to accept the mediation of the British Prime Minister on the basis of the conditions set out in his recent statement. A motion for the agenda on this subject is to be presented by Herut tomorrow.

In his 15-minute statement, made to a full and attentive Knesset, the Prime Minister said that, far from fostering better relations Sir Anthony's proposal to truncate Israel encouraged Arab aggression and increased tension in the Middle East. This scheme was no more a "compromise" than the Czech arms sale was "an innocent commercial transaction," a claim which Sir Anthony had characterized as "fantastic." Israel's claim to the land dated back far beyond 1947, to the time when "Jerusalem was the capital of Israel, and the world was unaware of the existence of London." Britain had refused to implement the 1947 declaration and British officers in the Arab Legion had helped the Arabs to fight it, and it was now a dead letter. Moreover, the United Nations never proposed to award any part of Palestine to the Arab states. "If it is not right that U.N. resolutions be ignored, then Egypt should leave the Gaza Strip and Trans-Jordan evacuate all western Palestine."

Herut vs. Herut

One of the new Deputy Speakers, Mr. A. Ben-Eliezer (Herut), presided over the meeting, which broke out into delighted laughter as he politely but firmly refused to entertain a subsidiary question by Dr. M. Bader, prominent Herut heckler, by saying "the member's questions have been fully answered, and there is no occasion for further queries."

Following is the full text of the Prime Minister's address:

I have read the statement made by the British Prime Minister on November 9 with the close attention it deserves and regret that its main contents are a complete contradiction of its objective. His proposal to truncate the territory of Israel for the benefit of its neighbours has no legal, moral or logical basis, and cannot be considered. Instead of fostering better relations and bringing peace nearer, it is likely to encourage and intensify the Arab states' aggression and to lessen the likelihood of peace in the Middle East.

Sir Anthony Eden has levelled criticism at the Soviet Government, which has decided, as he put it, "to inject into this delicate situation a new element of danger and to deliver weapons of war, tanks, aeroplanes, even submarines to one side only." He asserted that it is "impossible to reconcile this Soviet action with protestations that they wish to end the cold war in the new spirit of Geneva."

Egypt's Intentions

It is astonishing, on the other hand, that the British Prime Minister should defend Egypt's part in this "transaction," the transaction of which Sir Anthony Eden says that "it is fantastic to pretend that this deliberate act of policy was an innocent commercial transaction." It is even more disquieting that Sir Anthony Eden deliberately ignores the grave danger which the supply of weapons of war "to one side only" involves for Israel.

The British Prime Minister contends in his speech that the main responsibility rests on the suppliers and not on the recipients, as if the purchasers of the arms had bought them for decoration. Does not the British Prime Minister know as well as I do the purposes for which these arms are intended by Egypt? Sir Anthony Eden, who places the responsibility on the suppliers, has apparently forgotten that for a long time his Government too had been supplying arms "to one side only" — and there is no indication in his statement that it will not do so again in the future.

The British Prime Minister is rightly concerned at the increase of tension in the Middle East, particularly between Egypt and Israel, although he passes over in silence the danger involved for Israel in Egyptian arms superiority, and he points out that "the hostility between Israel and her Arab neighbours is unreconciled. Here time has proved no healer."

Sir Anthony Eden did not see fit to point out that Israel, which was the victim of aggression in 1948, harboured no hostility towards her neighbours after the end of the fighting, and stretched out her hand for peace — and that hand is still outstretched.

But the British Prime Minister did single out Israel in his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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DUBEK 10
WITH FINEST MACEDONIAN TOBACCO

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained to luncheon the new Cuban Minister and Mrs. Alberto de La Campa. Among others present were Dr. Y. Foerder, M.K.; Dr. Devora Kaplan; Mr. David Ferdman, Cuban Attache in Tel Aviv; Dr. and Mrs. Prato; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Levin of Ge'ash.

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A tree planting ceremony was held yesterday in the Jewish National Fund Jose Marti Forest in the Jerusalem Corridor in the presence of the Cuban Minister, Dr. Alberto de la Campa Roff. Among those present were the Cuban Attache, Mr. D. Ferdman, and the Commercial Attache at the Legation, Mr. R. Silber.

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ARRIVALS: M. B. Ullman of the Agence France Presse and M. J. Amroux of the Bordeaux daily "Sud Ouest"; Mr. H. Robinson of the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel, after a month's visit to Korea and Formosa.

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DEPARTURES: Congressman and Mrs. Abraham J. Multer, for Istanbul, after a brief visit; Dr. E. F. Shinnar, Head of the Shilumim Corporation, for Dusseldorf; Mr. E. Martinsen, Labour Attache at the U.S. Embassy, to attend a conference of U.S. Labour Attaches in Europe; Mr. Juan Reyes, Chilean member of the International Union of Socialist Youth delegation to Israel, after a visit as the guest of Young Mapai; Mr. Bernard Cherrick, for Canada, on a fund-raising mission for the Hebrew University; Mr. and Mrs. I. Melameda, for Europe, for a month's visit.

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Mrs. Philip Giaquinto has arrived from England on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Israel Sieff. Mrs. Giaquinto is the Vice-President of the J.N.F. of Great Britain and Vice-Chairman of the London Committee for the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. She was Executive Vice-Chairman of the British IPO Tour Committee and was instrumental in ensuring the success of the orchestra's first concert tour of Great Britain.

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Mr. Harry Earnshaw, a British trade union leader and member of the Labour Party Executive who is here on a two-week visit as the guest of the Histadrut and Mapai, yesterday toured the Lachish settlement area, Beersheba and district and the Yuval Gad pipe factory.

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Israel's Minister to Japan, Mr. J. Linton, will be the speaker at today's lunch of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at the King David. A recording of a Kol Zion Lagola broadcast, "Vistas of Israel," is to be played by Dr. G. B. Wigoder, Director of the station's English programmes, who will address tonight's meeting of the Herzliya-Kfar Shmaryahu Rotary Club at the Sharon Hotel at 8.30.

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Dr. S. V. Nahon is to lecture in Italian, "Sir Moses Montefiore—First Steps of Hebrew Diplomacy," on Thursday, Nov. 17, 1955, at 8.20 p.m. at the Israel Touring Club, Jerusalem, under the auspices of the Dante Alighieri Society, Jerusalem.

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Dr. Gertrude Scharf-Goldhaber, of the Brookhaven National Laboratories, Long Island, will speak on "Even-Even Nuclei," the first in a series of three lectures at the Hebrew University's Faculty of Science, 39 Mamillah Road, at 5 p.m. today. Dr. Curt Stern, Professor of Genetics at the University of California, Berkeley, will speak on "Counselling in Human Genetics," the third in a series of five lectures, at the Hebrew University's Faculty of Science, at 7 p.m. today.

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BIRTH

AMIR — To Shulamit (nee Englander) and Shimon Amir (Enreich) — a daughter, sister to Gilead, on November 13, 1955, Jerusalem.

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BAR MITZVAH

Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Mielnicky (nee Schlossinger) will be At Home at the "Club House," 17a Rehov Nahmani, Tel Aviv, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturday, November 19, 1955, on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Michael Ithamar. Services at 8 a.m. at the Bilu Synagogue, Sderot Rothschild, Tel Aviv. This is the only intimation.

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Mr. L. Schwarin, the painter, has returned from Europe where he exhibited with great success. *(Advt.)*

AROCH ART EXHIBITION ATTRACTS VISITORS

The first exhibition in Jerusalem of the paintings of Mr. Arieh Aroch at the Bezalel National Museum has attracted a large number of visitors to the gallery, Mr. M. Narkiss, the Museum's Director, told *The Jerusalem Post.*

The exhibition, which was opened on Saturday morning, will remain at the Museum until November 28.

London Stock Mart

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Although it was the last day of the account, the good October trade figures were still a factor. Gilts moved erratically, but closed at the top. Apart from the firmness of Japanese bonds, foreigners were dull. Industrials continued to respond to selective buying, and most of the leaders established useful gains, although these were not always fully held.

Leading oils failed to hold their initial gains and were little changed on balance. Rubbers and tins tended to improve.

South African Zionists Pledge Resources to Meet Crisis

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 7 (Airmail). — Is there an emergency situation in Israel or isn't there? This was the question before the extended Zionist Council meeting convened in Johannesburg last week-end.

The Council met under the pall of the news of el-Sabha and the wild Egyptian counter-claims played on page one of all the local dailies. Delegates from Zionist organizations all over the country came to their annual congress to find that the news from Israel had swept their regular agenda off the table.

Nevertheless, there were still a few influential members of the Federation's Executive who were not yet entirely convinced that this was the time to pull out all the communal stops and wipe off every other campaign programme in favour of an all-out emergency fund-raising effort for Israel. At stake were the remains of the last I.U.A. campaign and the United Communal Fund, which pays the salaries of the Jewish Board of Deputies' employees, teachers and communal officers.

South African Jewry had already decided it had two things to offer Israel — money and manpower. South Africa had furnished a lot of both during the War of Independence — more than any other country on a proportional basis, and it seemed ready to do so again.

Youth Ready

Following an admirable outline of the situation in and around the Middle East by the Federation's Chairman, Mr. Israel Dunsky, the Israel Minister to South Africa, Mr. Yitzhak Bavly, announced an appeal from his Government for arms, an appeal directed to all South African Jews. However, he then read a telegram saying that the time had not yet come to mobilize manpower for Israel. This took the representatives of the Youth Council a little aback, for they had already announced their intention of mobilizing their affiliates.

Chief Rabbi Rabinowitz complimented Mr. Dunsky on his comprehensive survey, which, he thought, had made it quite clear that the crisis in Israel was rapidly coming to a head, that arms were needed now, that every Israeli had given a lead.

Mr. Maisels, Chairman of the Jewish Board of Deputies, said the Board would be behind an emergency appeal and the U.C.F. would get the leavings. Mr. Maisels identified himself with the effort and not only offered his services but offered to associate himself with the Zionist Federation for the duration of any emergency campaign, an unprecedented attitude that electrified the gathering.

The meeting never looked back, although there was considerable argument as to how the U.C.F. would be kept going. The majority of the delegates were clearly against giving any part of money raised in the name of Israel to the Communal Fund. It was eventually decided that in the light of an emergency that affected every Jew, contributions would have to be made to both appeals, and that the community must be equal to the task of taking the responsibility of keeping the community going, as well as contributing to Israel's immediate need.

Plans of action, decisions on the duration of stop orders, were taken after little argument; the only other thorn in the side of the body politic was the visit to Southern Africa of Mr. Ya'acov Meridor, Herut M.K., who was stumping up and down the country addressing "closed meetings" of the Revisionist Party and getting himself displayed in all the local papers as "Israel's next Minister of Defence."

The Zionist Federation's Executive is composed of representatives of all the political parties but they usually pull well together and no party is allowed to campaign separately for funds outside its own membership. While the Revisionists' claim that Mr. Meridor's visit was their own private affair, the other parties accused them of breaching the spirit and letter of their agreement and threatened to bring their own "stars" out from Israel if the agreement was not honoured by all concerned.

The Federation had referred the whole matter to its "Court of Honour," with Socialist and Revisionist Q.C.'s taking the briefs. The Conference was the time for Revisionists to make a gesture, but they did not say a word until angry delegates began asking if, in the light of the present situation, they would call off Mr. Meridor's tour or get him to lend his weight to the Emergency Campaign.

The Revisionists duly pledged their entire resources to the drive and it was agreed that the Court of Honour should be dissolved. But in the meantime Mr. Meridor was still scheduled to address Revisionist meetings as far north as Rhodesia.

However, it was fully clear that South African Jewry was ready to do more than its share. It was also clear that it was sadly in need of guidance and a lead from Israel. The young volunteers who queued up at the Federations offices were an opportunity not to be missed.

Czech Arms Deal Said To Compromise Bonn Official

From a Correspondent

BONN, (By Airmail). — West Germany has been compromised by the Egyptian arms deal with Czechoslovakia, the West German "Der Spiegel" writes, and, more in particular, the Secretary-General of the West German Foreign Office, Prof. Walter Hallstein.

Prof. Hallstein, according to "Der Spiegel," is a very close friend of Dr. Wilhelm Voss, who is the main German military adviser to the Egyptian Government, and was formerly one of the chief economic experts in the Third Reich.

In Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia, Voss was appointed President-Director of the Skoda Works. In February 1951, he received an exit permit from the Government to accept a post in Cairo, where he eventually became the leader of General Nagib's Central Planning Council, and adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of War. He is assisted by about 80 German military experts.

Voss had such close connections with Prof. Hallstein that the West German Minister to Cairo, Dr. Pawelke, eventually resigned because the Bonn Foreign Office preferred to consult Voss in matters regarding Egypt.

In due course, Dr. Voss' assistants were joined by three Czech instructors who were known to him from his Skoda days, and who claimed to be refugees. These men, Prantel, Nohinae and Kostrum, were, according to "Der Spiegel," actually Communist spies. They acquired sufficient influence to play a prominent part in bringing about the Czech arms deal with Egypt.

BEN-GURION TEXT

(Continued from Page One)

posals for peace between the two sides; Israel must cede some of its territory to its neighbours, and this proposal is what Sir Anthony calls a "compromise between these two (the Israel and Arab) positions." And why does the British Prime Minister use the word "compromise" to describe the truncation of Israel's territory? Because the Arab states, according to him take their stand on the United Nations resolution of November 29, 1947 and Sir Anthony Eden declares that "it is not right, I agree, that United Nations resolutions should be ignored." But since Israel takes her stand, according to Sir Anthony, on the frontiers set out in the Armistice Agreements of 1949, it is necessary to find a compromise between these two frontiers: to cut off part of the "excess" territory of Israel and hand it over to the neighbouring states.

I believe that Sir Anthony Eden's definition of the "innocent commercial transaction" ca be applied with a greater measure of force and truth to this "innocent" compromise.

The British Prime Minister ignores in his so-called compromise proposal a series of basic historical and political facts, of which it is quite inconceivable that he, as a man who has headed the British Foreign Office for many years, could fail to be aware.

History does not begin with the United Nations General Assembly's resolution of November 29, 1947. The Jewish people will always remember — and remember in gratitude and esteem — that 30 years before that United Nations General Assembly, the British Government, under the leadership of Lloyd George and Balfour, and with active cooperation of the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, acknowledged the historical link between the Jewish people and the Land of Israel. And this link did not come into existence as a result of that Declaration, but the other way around. This link was in existence throughout the generations, and we live in our land as of right and not as of sufferance. A State of Israel was in existence in this country in a period when human history knew nothing of the existence of America or Britain. And Jerusalem was the capital of Israel when the world was unaware of the existence of London, Moscow or Paris.

Encouraged Arabs

The British Government was the only non-Arab state which declared at the United Nations General Assembly as early as September 26, 1947 that she would not implement the United Nations resolutions on the Palestine problem. The British Government acted according to this declaration, thereby encouraging, directly or indirectly, the armed opposition of the Arab States to these resolutions. It refused to hand over the administration of Palestine during the transition period to the U.N. Commission, and abandoned the country to chaos. Only the establishment of the Government of Israel on May 14, 1948, eight hours before the British withdrawal, saved the Jewish Community from annihilation and the country as a whole from ruin.

The Arab States — Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Transjordan and Saudi Arabia — which, according to Sir Anthony Eden, take their stand on the U.N. resolutions of November 29, 1947—did not content themselves with public pronouncements about their disagreement with and opposition to the U.N. resolutions; they invaded the country with their armies immediately after the departure of the Mandatory Government and engaged in a war of annihilation against that State of Israel, the re-establishment of which had been decided upon by more than two-thirds of the members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and other member states of the United Nations then did not raise a finger to save the young state and its small people (which then numbered only about 650,000 souls). Moreover, British officers, who then headed the Arab Legion, and British arms in Egypt, Iraq and the other Arab countries, played a considerable and predominating part in the shelling of Jerusalem, and would have destroyed it but for the supreme heroism of its Jewish inhabitants and the devotion of our sons and daughters who successfully repelled the attacks of the invaders, though not without the loss of precious and irreplaceable lives.

The invasion of the Arab states has made all the U.N. resolutions on Palestine null and void. They cannot be brought back to life any more than can the thousands of Jewish defenders who gave their lives for the salvation of their people and the renewal of its freedom.

The U.N. General Assembly never decided to do what Sir Anthony Eden now proposes — to increase the areas of the neighbouring countries (Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Syria and Lebanon) at the expense of Palestine. This is a fantastic suggestion, which did not enter anybody's mind at the U.N. General Assembly. According to the U.N. resolution not a single inch of Palestine territory was to be handed over to the neighbouring states. Sir Anthony Eden's proposals, in effect, amount to the dismemberment of the State of Israel and the grant of a reward to the Arab aggressors of 1948.

Entitled to Redress

The only state in the Middle East entitled to redress for the criminal attack of the Arab States in 1948 is the State of Israel. Israel was attacked by her neighbours. Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia were the aggressors, and these countries still continue their war against Israel by other means: boycott, blockade and the organization of bands of saboteurs and murderers who are sent from time to time into Israeli territory. This fact of aggression against Israel by the Arab States is still fresh in the memory of our generation all over the world.

The fact that is genuinely in contradiction to the U.N. resolutions is the presence of the Egyptian army in the Gaza Strip.

The second fact that is in contradiction to the U.N. resolutions is the annexation by the Trans-Jordan Government of a considerable part of western Palestine — the Old City of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nablus, etc. The British Government, and I believe only the British Government, recognized this annexation in April 1950, completely ignoring the U.N. resolutions.

If Sir Anthony Eden does not consider that the Armistice Agreements of 1949 are binding upon both sides, and if he is correct in his contention that it is not right that U.N. resolutions should be ignored, then Egypt should immediately leave the Gaza Strip and Trans-Jordan should evacuate all western Palestine.

When I presented the new Government to the Knesset on November 2, a fortnight ago, I announced that "we do not covet a single inch of foreign soil. But as long as we live we will not permit anyone to rob us of a single inch of our land."

This is the considered and determined policy of the Government of Israel. Accordingly we do not see in Sir Anthony Eden's proposal a way for the resolution of the conflict in the Middle East, but a factor making for its intensification.

My proposal for a direct meeting with any of the Arab rulers in order to achieve a mutual settlement, without any prior conditions, which I announced a fortnight ago in the Knesset, still stands. There is room for local frontier rectifications agreeable and beneficial for both sides, carried out as a result of mutual agreement. But the British Prime Minister's proposals for the truncation of the territory of Israel means giving a reward to the aggressors. The Government of Israel will not conduct any negotiations on this basis.

HISTORIAN.—Bernard de Voto, essayist, editor and Pulitzer Prize winning historian, died in New York on Monday at the age of 58. Since 1935, he had been on the editorial board of "Harper's Magazine."

Russians Want To Play Tennis

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). —Russia has applied for admission to the International Lawn Tennis Federation, it was announced here. The application will be considered at a meeting of the Federation in Copenhagen next July, Mr. S.B. Reay, Secretary of the Federation, said that if the Russians were accepted, their players would be eligible to compete for the first time at Wimbledon and other international championships in 1957.

Kuc Wins Slow 10,000m.

MOSCOW, Tuesday (Reuter). — Vladmir Kuc, crack Russian distance runner, won the 10,000 metres in 29 minutes 47 seconds, when the Soviet Union Athletic Championship began yesterday in Tiflisi. Kuc, who holds the Soviet record for the distance with 28:59.2 was well outside his best figures.

MORE FACTORIES FOR JERUSALEM

A Ministry of Labour guarantee to train factory workers has led two firms to undertake to set up factories in Jerusalem, the Ministry announced yesterday.

They are the Yizram bulb company and the Michsaf silver tableware company. Negotiations are continuing with the Phoenicia glassworks company.

The factory hands are to be trained by the Vocational Education Department of the Ministry which is also aiding in setting up a diamond polishing plant in Jerusalem by providing skilled workers.

BYZANTINE MAUSOLEUM FOUND IN TIBERIAS

TIBERIAS, Tuesday. — A mausoleum of the Byzantine period, similar to those in Beit Shearim, was uncovered here yesterday near the tomb of Maimonides, when Public Works Department labourers were clearing ground for the new memorial there. Work was stopped, and experts from the Department of Antiquities examined the find, which consists of large well-cut stones.

A poorly preserved Greek inscription is being deciphered.

It is believed that the mausoleum stands on the site of the ancient Jewish cemetery of this town.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

at 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30

ARNON: Lady Godiva.
EDISON: "La Rancon du Plaisir," 2nd week.
EDEN: Seven Brides for Seven Brothers.
OEGIL: Sitting Bull.
ORION: Daddy Long Legs.
ORNA: "Secrets d'Alcove," 2nd. week.
RON: The Man Who Loved Redheads.
STUDIO: Rebecca, 3rd week.
TEL OR: Ride Clear of Diablo.
ZION HALL: The Sins of Pompeii.

TEL AVIV

at 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15

ALLENBY: Desiree, 7th week.
ARMON DAVID: "Le Rouge et le Noir," 5th week.
CHEN: Mandy, 2nd week.
ESTHER: The Prodigal.
MOGRABI: Sign of the Pagan.
OPHIR: French Cancan.
ORION: A Star is Born.
TAMAR: Marty, 6th week.
TCHELET: "Les Amants du Tage."
YARON: Her Twelve Men, 2nd. week.
ZAMIR: Dance Little Lady. Continuous from 1 p.m.: Distant Drums.

HAIFA

GAL OR: The Gambler from Natchez. Matinees: Inside the Walls of Folsom Prison.
ORAH: "Altri Tempi."
AMPHITHEATRE: The Virgin Queen.
EN DOR: Go, Man, Go!
ORLY: Come Back Little Sheba.
ARMON: Rear Window.
ORION: Johnny Dark.
ATZMON: Rose Marie, 2nd week
PEER: "Pieta Per Chi Cade." 2nd. week.
MAY: Young at Heart.
MORIAH: All the Brothers Were Valiant.

CONFIDENCE. — The Singapore Chief Minister, Mr. David Marshall, said on Sunday that he is ready to dissolve the legislative assembly and call new elections if the opposition votes solidly against the Government in the budget debate scheduled for Nov. 21. The Government and the opposition have equal strength in the assembly — 16 votes each.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

523, 349, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m. 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon." Maurice Chevalier (R). 12.30 "From the Concert Hall": Weber: Overture "Oberon." Mozart: Sinfonia Concertante, K.364. Brahms: Variations on a Theme by Haydn. 1.45 Break for Music: Vladimir Horovitz (R). 2.30 Close Down.

4 p.m. Oriental Music (R). 4.15 Tea Time Music. 4.45 Piano Recital. Haydn: "Gottweiger" Sonata No.1. Brahms: Waltzes op. 39. 7.00 Folklore. 7.02 Musical Echoes. 7.25 Cantoral Requests. 7.50 Literature Corner. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Twenty Questions: Tony Cromby and his Swing Orchestra (Israel Premiere). 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 400, 225, 216, 43.9 & 33.3 M.
English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson for Ulpanim. 8.15 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 "Economic Review." 7.00 Hebrew Lesson — Advanced.

11.15 p.m. News. 11.25 "Economic Review." 11.45 The Week's News.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Recital: John Barbirolli. 7.00 Requests. 7.30 Tomorrow's "Ramahane." 8.00 Musical Key. 8.30 News. 8.45 Twenty Questions. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

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HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geula, 6206. International, 59 Ha'atzmaut, 2966. KIRYAT BIALIK: Zevulun. SAFAD: Ha'ari. NAHARIYA: Mercaz.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

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TEL AVIV: Dr. N.L. Sacher, 84 Sokolow, 26381. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25942.

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Watercolours and woodcuts by Mordechai Avniel, copper works by Abraham Haba. "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, Rehavia. Daily: 10-1, 3-6.

1) Oil Paintings, Gouaches and Drawings by Sima Slonim. 2) Drawings by Aschheim. 3) Embroidered Pictures by Rosa Feigel. Also Exhibition of Applied Art: 1) M. Ahlfeld-Heyman — Masks. 2) N. Zmlering-Hanreck— Mosaics. 3) Zvi Gali — Ceramics. Artists House. Daily 10-1, 4-6. Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.

Latest Drawings and Paintings by Yossi Stern. Rina Gallery, 1 Rehov Yanai (corner Princess Mary Ave.). Daily: 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. 4 p.m.-6.30 p.m. Fridays closed until further notice. Saturday nights open until 9 p.m.

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.

★ **Tours:** —

Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Santa, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

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★ **Exhibitions:**—

"Maskit" Israel Village Arts and Crafts. Paintings by Michael Argov New acquisitions by the Museum. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1, 4-7; Fridays and Saturdays, 10-1.

Paintings by Eliahu Sigard. Painters & Sculptors Pavilion 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1.

★ **Theatre:** —

Chamber Theatre, "Pantomime," Mograbi Hall, 8 p.m.

Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor," New Chamber Theatre Hall, 8 p.m.

Oroth Jerusalem Theatre; 3 plays — "Rising of the Moon," "Riders to the Sea," "Aria di Capo." Z.O.A. House, 9 p.m.

"Tony Crombie's Swing Show" (London), 2 gala performances, 7 and 9.15 p.m. Habimah Theatre. Dzigan and Szumacher, "Nadir Un Wein Nicht." Ohel Shem, 8.30.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:**—

Picasso lithographs, Carmel-Studio, 2 Wedgwood Ave., 9-1, 4-7.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ **Entertainment:** —

Dine and dance at the Accadino Ballroom. Daily from 6 p.m. Accadia Bridge Club.

PETAH TIKVA

★ **Theatre:** —

Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Amerikaner Litvak." Heichal, 8.30 p.m.

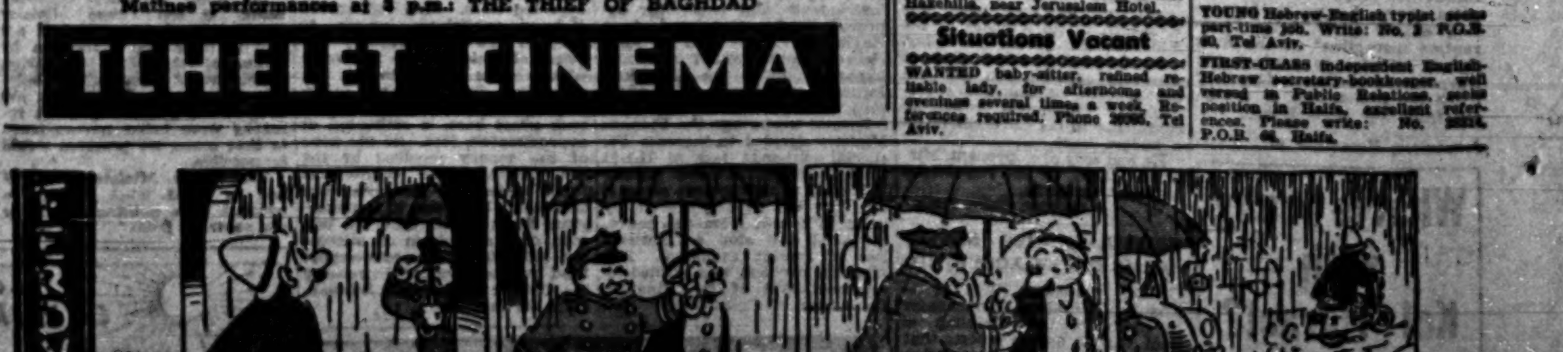
AFULA

★ **Theatre:**—

Habimah "Henry the Fourth," 8 p.m.

Impresarios Baruch GILLO — Kalman GINZBURG
Opening of the 32nd Concert Season — 1955/56.
PIANO RECITAL
ELLA GOLDSTEIN
"Primo Premio Concorso Pianistico Internazionale Italia"
First prize in the International Competition for Pianists in Italy, 1954.
Performing in Israel, after six years of concert tours in the U.S. and Europe, and then continuing her present tour of Europe and the Scandinavian countries.
Programme:
OHEL SHEM TEL AVIV — Bach-Busoni, Scarlatti, Schumann, Chopin — Tues. Nov. 29 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: "Rococo," [illegible] Rehov Dizengoff, "Kastel," 88 Allenby Rd. "Sheraton," 1 Rehov Aliya.
Y.M.C.A. JERUSALEM — Tickets: S. Kahana and at the Box Office on concert night — Sat., Dec. 3 8.30 p.m.

Tel Aviv's Newest Cinema
CinemaScope ● 219 Rehov Ben Yehuda ● Airconditioned
Opens Today November 16
with a great Forum Film Premiere
FRANCOISE ARNOUL—DANIEL GELIN
in a passionate love story
"Les Amants du Tage"
— HEBREW AND ENGLISH SUBTITLES —
Children below the age of 16 will not be admitted.
Advance ticket sale. 3 performances daily: 5, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Matinee performances at 3 p.m.: THE THIEF OF BAGHDAD
TCHELET CINEMA



Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

OUTLOOK: Dry.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	46	10	18	20
Tiberias	48	16	27	30
Haifa Port	59	14	26	26
Natanya	53	14	26	27
Tel Aviv Kirya	37	11	27	28
Tel Aviv Port	39	11	27	27
Lydda Airport	34	10	28	28
Jerusalem	41	13	20	22
Beersheba	35	9	25	26
Eilat	19	16	30	33

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

DAMAGE ESTIMATED at IL20,000 was caused by a fire which broke out early yesterday morning in the Israel American textile factory on the Herzliya Road, Ramat Gan. The fire is believed to have been started by a discarded cigarette end.

• • •

FOR FAILING to follow the Standards Institute's regulations in making building blocks, Shalom Weizman and Moshe Hahn were recently fined IL200 each, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, by the Natanya Magistrate. On similar charges, the Tel Aviv Magistrate fined two manufacturers of building blocks IL30 each and four others IL20.

• • •

5,000 DOCTORS, nurses and pharmacists have already returned the medical census questionnaires to the Ministry of Labour. All questionnaires have to be in by Thursday.

Hamekasher Warned Not to Repeat Strike

The Ministry of Transport has warned the Hamekasher bus cooperative in Jerusalem that it will regard any further transport disturbances as a severe violation of the law and that it will take appropriate legal action, it was learned yesterday from a senior Ministry official.

He was referring to Monday morning's bus drivers' strike to protest a "cleanliness" campaign in Hamekasher buses. In the checkup, filth was found in many buses, although it was only an hour after they had started the morning's runs, and the window panes were missing in many others. Twenty-four summonses were issued to the drivers who thereupon struck. In the ensuing strike, transportation came to a halt for 90 minutes, especially in the western suburbs.

The cooperative directors told the Government officials that the bus drivers had carried out a "wildcat" strike without either the consent or orders from the management. It is understood that the Ministry has warned the bus cooperative that it will not tolerate any such excuse in the future.

A Histadrut spokesman said yesterday that if Hamekasher again was contemptuous of the public welfare, the cooperative and its drivers would be brought before a court of honour where disciplinary action could be taken and fines imposed.

Judge Asks Prison Care for Recidivist

For forging his identity card, Meir Levi, 21, was yesterday sent to prison for one year by Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the Jerusalem District Court. Levi has a long criminal record.

Levi's brother asked that the prisoner be sent to a jail where he could receive special treatment with the aim of restoring him to a normal life. The prosecution stated, however, that no such institution existed in the country and the prisoner's place, in view of his long record, was in prison.

Judge Halevi recommended that Levi be imprisoned in Jerusalem so that the probation officer could carry out rehabilitation treatment. *(Itim)*

Year's Jail For Attempted Murder

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Jojo Litso, 20, an immigrant from France, was sentenced to one year in prison for attempted murder, in the District Court here today.

Litso, who was born in Turkey, was charged with attempting to murder Pnina Zohar, 17, in Kibbutz Ginegar on August 12. It was stated in court that the accused had driven a dagger into his victim's thigh because of unrequited love.

Judge Mrs. E. Winogradow said she was imposing a light sentence on the prisoner on account of his youth.

CZECHS RELEASE 1,400 GERMANS

BONN, Tuesday (Reuter). — A group of about 1,400 Germans released from Czechoslovak prisons is expected in West Germany shortly.

A Government spokesman said here yesterday that the Czechs had released 1,465 Sudeten Germans since last March and another 312 in the 12 months previous to that.

ב"ה

Jenny (nee Wechsler) and Julius Rosner
are happy to announce the birth of a
SON
brother to Eli,
on Sunday, Nov. 13, at the Misgav Ladach Hospital, Jerusalem.

A MEMORIAL MEETING
on the first death anniversary of
Nathan Zaidmann, Adv.
will be held tomorrow, November 17, 1955,
at the Givat Shaul Cemetery.
Friends and relatives are requested to attend.
Buses will leave from the home of the deceased,
16 Reh. Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem, at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

We express our sincere condolences to the family of our dear
Mr. Erich Mueller ז"ל
active member of our association, on his sudden death.
Photo Supplies
Importers Association

Locusts Come Back from Desert After Repeated Heavy Defeats

By H. BEN-ADI, Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — The red invaders of the Negev were repulsed in the second round today by the Israel Air Force, and driven back towards the Sinai Desert but in the late afternoon, a new attack penetrated into Moshav Mivtahim, causing some damage.

I left Beersheba in the early hours of this morning with the leaders of the anti-invasion forces, Dr. I. Peretz, Dr. Z. Bitinsky and their able assistant, Mr. Nathan Zin. Two Dakotas and two Chim-Avir Piper Cubs had already gone into action spraying again and again the millions of locusts which settled yesterday in the Shuva-Sa'ad area. People passing Mefalsim on the Sa'ad road yesterday afternoon, we were told, rushed into the kibbutz under the impression that it was on fire. The illusion was caused by the huge clouds of red locusts.

This morning, on the road between Shuva and Sa'ad, we saw branches bending under the weight of myriads of locusts, and about 1,000 dunams of citrus orchards and fields covered with a thick blanket of the destructive pest.

From Sa'ad to Nirim, only dead locusts were in evidence, and in Nirim itself, the few still living were being hunted with rifle fire and scare bombs. Nirim had the distinction of having the first human victim of the fight against the pests, when Yohanan Galili, 22, was taken to the Beersheba Hospital after being injured with fragments from a scare bomb. The *kibbutz* also has a new and very special locust fighter, a pet monkey, who destroys them by eating them on the spot.

Wherever we went, we managed to catch sight of only the tail end of the locusts, who, carried by a northern wind, were retreating towards the Sinai Desert. We could see the swarms at a great distance, shaped like a cloud 16 kilometres long and a hundred metres wide.

But the locusts are sly. They fooled the plant protection people yesterday by flying towards the North, then turning around and again attacking the Negev. They also fooled us today. We saw them disappearing beyond the horizon, and, when we returned to Beersheba at three o'clock, we told Dr. Peretz, who had meanwhile come back from Sa'ad, that we had found the entire Western Negev free of locusts.

Dr. Peretz grimly showed us a report he had received five minutes before our arrival, saying that the red infiltrator had turned back from Sinai at the last minute and had attacked Moshav Mivtahim, devouring everything in sight. Later in the day, Dr. Peretz reported that the locusts had been driven off with aircraft.

Except for the dead and dying, there were no locusts in all the Western and Northern Negev by 9 p.m. A new swarm which settled between Ein Radian and Be'er Ora will not be dealt with by the Plant Protection Department because the crop area is small. The settlers have equipment for fighting the pests, and have been telegraphed instructions on how to use it.

It is understood that there are still plenty of living locusts on the Egyptian side of the border.

IL5 a Can

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — Local residents here who are fond of roasted locusts have offered to pay five pounds for each large tin of the pests supplied by persons engaged in locust control work.

Potash to Japan After 15 Years

Shipments of potash for Japan were resumed last week, after a lapse of 15 years, with a consignment of 4,000 tons which were loaded in Haifa.

Plans are now underway to increase potash production since Japan is willing to buy considerable quantities, Government sources state. There is little potash in the Far East and Israel's prices can compete with those of European exporters.

Price Increases Asked For 'Soda' and 'Gazoz'

HAIFA, Tuesday. — A call to decontrol carbonated water and *gazoz*, the prices of which have not been raised for two-and-a-half years, while electricity, gas, ice, licences and business taxes had all become dearer, was voiced at the Second National Conference of the Kiosk Owners Association which opened here tonight.

Taking part in the conference, which is to close tomorrow, are 120 delegates representing about 10,000 kiosk owners in all parts of the country.

If controls are removed, carbonated water and *gazoz* would rise in price from 20 to 30 pruta, and from 40 to 50 pruta respectively, Mr. Panush, secretary of the Organization, said.

Good Spanish Crop Cuts Orange Prices

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — Citrus prices abroad will be somewhat lower this year than last, mostly as a result of serious Spanish competition following an excellent crop there, Mr. Y. Rokach, of the Citrus Marketing Board, said on returning here today.

He visited England, Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries during a three-month tour of the principal markets. Though declining to reveal the exact price he had been offered, Mr. Rokach complained that transport costs had risen with the greater demand for shipping space. However, he added, marketing was progressing satisfactorily, and the good name of our oranges had been a great help.

Number of Jobless Hits Year's Peak

Jerusalem Post Reporter

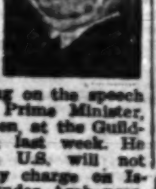
The average daily number of unemployed rose by 1,000 in the week ending November 4 to stand at an estimated 14,000, the highest point this year, it was learned yesterday from the Ministry of Labour. The number of jobless is expected to fall gradually as the orange-picking season gets into full swing by the middle of December since 8,000 additional persons will be needed in the groves.

Figures released yesterday by the Ministry show that although the estimated number of jobless is 14,000, only 11,400 were registered at Labour Exchanges. This is an increase of 2,880 and follows the opening of registration in many exchanges which were closed during peanut harvesting since some refused to accept this type of work.

The main centres of unemployment were Haifa, 1,203; Jerusalem, 837; Tel Aviv, 786; Rehovot, 413; Ramat Gan, 469; Rishon le-Zion and Kfar Saba, 458; Natanya, 438, and Petah Tikva, 436.

U.S. Will Not Allow Forced Change Of Israel's Borders: Javits

The statement of President Eisenhower in 1954 confirming that the U.S. would oppose the forcible changing of Israel's borders, and any alteration without prior agreement by both sides was most certainly still American policy today, Mr. Jacob Javits, Attorney-General of New York State, said yesterday, addressing *The Jerusalem Post* Luncheon Club, chaired by Mayor Gershon Agron. Although told that speakers on these occasions were usually considered "privileged," Mr. Javits emphasized that he was quite prepared to be quoted.



He told his audience that no American President had ever commanded the regard and respect of the entire American nation as did Mr. Eisenhower. "I am quite sure that anything he said then still applies today," he said, commenting on the speech of the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, at the Guildhall in London last week. He declared: "The U.S. will not countenance any change on Israel's borders under Arab pressure or Western pressure."

He thought that America had both affection and respect for Israel, and particularly for its ability to be "both heroic and successful" in war, a characteristic that was perhaps not expected in the U.S. of Jews as a nation. At the same time, America was greatly impressed with the financial effort made for Israel by American Jews.

He thought that the Czechoslovak arms deal with Egypt had a silver lining for Israel — at least no one in America could ever doubt again who was on the side of the Communists in the Middle East, and who was not.

In the past, American policy as regards arms in this part of the world had quite definitely been directed towards maintaining a military balance, and decisions had been made with this end in view. He did not think that policy had been fully reformulated since the significant new element introduced by the deal with the Eastern bloc.

Mr. and Mrs. Javits were yesterday guests to tea of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi. Mr. Javits was also received by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

In the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Javits were guests at a reception given by the head of the American Division of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Ya'acov Herzog. Among others present were General E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Chief of Staff, Dr. Garcia Granados, the Guatemalan Minister and Supreme Court Justices Silberg and Witkon. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Javits were entertained to dinner by the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan.

16012 Wins IL30,000 In 1954 Loan

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The first prize of IL30,000 goes to the holder of No.16012, Series Two, as a result of the fourth drawing of the Popular Loan 1954 held here today. Series One of the same number won IL15,000. No. 36940 won IL4,000 and IL1,000 goes to holders of Nos. 130288 and 92672.

There were also 25 prizes of IL200, and 51 prizes of IL100 each.

SCHOOLBOYS FINED ON RETURN FROM JORDAN

NAZARETH, Tuesday. — The local military court today sentenced three secondary school pupils to a fine of IL100 with the alternative of three months in prison for having crossed into Jordan about six months ago.

The boys are said to have conducted subversive propaganda in their school. They fell out with their teachers and decided that the regime in Jordan suited their views better. The Jordanians thought otherwise and sent them back to Israel.

FRIEDENWALD, FRIEND OF ISRAEL

The premature death of Dr. Jonas Friedenwald in Baltimore is being mourned in this country, and in quarters other than the medical field, in which his part was so ably and succinctly traced in yesterday's appreciation in these columns by Dr. Walter Kornblueth, and where his loss is keenly felt.

Dr. Friedenwald was a many-sided man of radiant personality, whose warm smile kindled affection wherever, in a life brimming over with human interest and scientific curiosity, he happened to find himself.

Israel, and Palestine before it, held a special if natural, fascination for him. He was born a Zionist, the son of Dr. Harry Friedenwald, a distinguished ophthalmologist who championed Zionism early in the century, long before it was accepted by the German-Jewish community to which he belonged, and much before it became a mass movement. The son fell heir both to medical science and Zionism, and the claims of science never, not even at their most exacting, supplanted his concern for the country to which he was tied by so many cords.

As a student, he sparked the Intercollegiate Zionist Association; and as a scientist who was so early to make gigantic strides in his field with his name a household word throughout the world of ophthalmology, the population growth of the Jews in Palestine became his special study as part of his research in human biology.

With these statistics he toyed, as a sort of relaxing hobby, and he came up with the conclusion, which even the Second World War did not dislodge, that the Jewish population in this country doubled itself every seven years.

His family endowed a lectureship in the Hebrew University, and in 1936 he came to Jerusalem to deliver three lectures.

He was for many years a member of Hadassah's Medical Reference Board, and headed several of the most important committees for the planning of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. He came here again in 1945, and brought with him his blueprint for the Medical School, its staff and space requirements.

"A man of inherent dignity whose authority went unchallenged," is part of a description of him in the obituary notice in the "Baltimore Sun." But more than either dignity or authority, his orphaned friends are poorer for the extinction of a quality which was like a beacon in their lives.

Dr. Friedenwald is survived by his wife, Marie Louise Sherwin, whom he married in 1925; his sister Mrs. Julia Potts and an uncle, Dr. Edgar Friedenwald.

— A.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV AND SOUTH — Fresh meat: 100 gms., coupon 75 temp. 21. Invalids: 500 gms., frozen meat, Het Gimel 19. Carrots: 300 gms. on Aleph, Bet and Gimel cards, coupon 77, temp. 21. Cucumbers: 400 gms., on Dalet and Heh cards, coupon 78, temp. 22.

HAIFA, HADERA AND NORTH — Bananas: 500 gms., coupon 78. Eggs: Expectant mothers: 16, coupons 27 and 28. Poultry: Expectant mothers: 750 gms., Heh 10. Elderly persons: 500 gms., Shin Heh 21. Cucumbers: 400 gms. on Dalet and Heh cards, coupon 78, temp. 21. Carrots: 300 gms. on Aleph, Bet and Gimel cards, temp. 22. For invalids: Eggs: 4 Het Aleph 1; 2 Het Bet 7 and 8, Het Gimel 19. Poultry: 600 gms. on each of coupons Het Aleph 1 and Het Bet 7. Frozen meat: 500 gms., Het Gimel 19.

IL3m. Cash In Defence Fund

Deposits in the Defence Fund account in the Bank of Israel stood at IL4,890,000 at the close of business on Monday.

Most of the nearly IL100,000 brought into the Ministry of Defence offices in the Tel Aviv Kirya during the past two days has been in cash. Donations included: IL212 given by Mr. Yehuda Frankel in memory of his daughter, Orah, formerly an Air Force sergeant who was killed in the El Al disaster over Bulgaria, and IL150 from the Mizrahi family in memory of Ya'acov Mizrahi, who fell in the Kuntilla action. The sum of IL2,400 in cash and various items of jewellery were brought by representatives of the Working Mothers Association following collections made among the Tel Aviv charwomen belonging to the organization.

A $1,000 cheque from an anonymous donor, the largest individual donation to the Defence Fund as yet received by *The Jerusalem Post*, was handed in yesterday by Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry. It was sent to him by a friend in New York. Among other contributions received at the paper's offices were IL14 proceeds from a bridge party in Tel Aviv; and IL10 each from Mr. Otto Schartenberg of Ramat Gan; Mr. A. Baumritter of Haifa, and Haya Koi of Kiryat Benjamin.

Mr. Emmanuel Ben Nissan, who believes that prayer for Israel's Defence Forces is more likely to bring them victory than heavy arms, sent 100 prayer books.

A first instalment of IL10,000 was contributed by the Post Office's telephone, telegraph and radio workers, and Tnuva employees in Galilee sent IL1,000. The proceeds of a play given by the members of the eighth grade in the Massuot Girls School in B'nei Brak — IL217 — were given to the Fund, in addition to IL109 collected by other classes.

In the wake of a first contribution of IL5,000, the employees of the Manufacturers Association and the Industrial Bank sent a further IL2,035. The Dental Association has given IL2,000 as its second instalment towards the purchase of a dental surgery for the forces.

In the November 7 issue of this paper, the contribution of Mr. Freddy Markowitz and family, of Paris, should have been read $1,000.

Court Procedure Bill in Knesset

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, yesterday presented to the Knesset the Courts Bill, which codifies existing practices and also institutes some changes in existing judicial procedures. For the most part, the bill is identical with the one which passed its first reading in the Second Knesset last February.

The most important departure from existing procedure is the provision that any matter decided by the Supreme Court sitting as a body of three justices may be reviewed by the Court sitting as a body of seven if the Court, in the judgment or immediately after its reading, states that the importance of the matter justifies further consideration.

The Bill deals only with the three types of court with general jurisdiction — the Supreme Court, District Courts, and Magistrates Courts.

It does not deal with courts established for special categories of persons or for special purposes, such as the Rabbinical courts, Courts martial or municipal courts (although the latter were included in the bill presented to the Second Knesset).

The scope of each court is defined, and the bill provides that, in future, every verdict in a criminal case may be appealed, without the need to obtain special authority. It will also be possible to appeal against an Execution Order of the Magistrates Court ordering a defendant to pay instalments on a debt or attaching his property, where at present the only appeal in such cases is for an order nisi by the High Court.

Section 37 prohibits the publication of any material with the intention of influencing a court in a matter that is before it or which is liable to influence the testimony of a witness in a matter before a court.

Where a court is composed of three or more judges and there is no majority opinion, the Bill provides that in a criminal case the verdict most favourable to the accused shall prevail, while in other cases the opinion of the President of the Court shall stand.

In the debate which was begun yesterday and will be continued next week, Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) declared that trial by jury was a cornerstone of democracy, and that provision for it should be made in the Bill.

Dr. Z. Warhaftig (Hapoel Hamizrahi) asserted that no court should be composed of less than three judges. He objected to the provision that the opinion of the President of the Court shall prevail where there is no majority.

The Knesset yesterday passed the first reading of a Bill to Amend the Evidence Ordinance. It adds to the classes of persons who may be permitted to submit a written statement to the court of law, rather than be required to appear personally.

This privilege may now be given to physicians and technical experts. The Bill extends it to Government officials and employees on matters pertaining to their duties.

Another provision of the Bill is that affidavits may be certified by any lawyer, rather than by a Magistrate or the Registrar of a District Court, as at present.

The House also approved, without opposition, increases in customs duties, already in effect, on photographic paper, jute yarn and thread, zinc oxide, and paper spools. The purpose in each case is to protect home industry.

The Coalition Executive met again yesterday but came to no decision on the chairmanships of Knesset Committees.

Notice to Drivers

Drive Carefully — The rainy season is here.

Drivers, examine your car; its good condition safeguards everyone's safety.

1. Check your tires.
2. Keep your windshields clean and your wipers functioning properly.
3. Drive slowly and remember — stopping distance is doubled on a wet road.
4. Refrain from sudden stopping and speeding.
5. Do not overtake another car on a narrow road and be careful that your wheels keep off the soft shoulder.

Help prevent accidents during the rainy season.

MICHAEL BAR
Controller of Transport

Graduation Day At Technion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori today distributed diplomas to 282 engineers and architects, members of the 28th graduating class of the Technion, and opened the new academic year, at a festive ceremony at the Armon Cinema today. Mr. Peretz Naphtali and Acting Mayor Eliezer Shtub were among the guests.

Twelve graduate students received higher degrees, four doctorates and eight masters' degrees. "This academic harvest is a source of encouragement to us and eloquent proof of the Technion's contribution in science and technology in Israel," Rav-Aluf Dori said.

Bringing the greetings of the Government, Mr. Naphtali reminded the assembly that a modern economy depends to a great extent on the quality of its engineers.

This year, 371 new students have enrolled in the Technion, raising the total number from 1,571 last year to 1,800 now.

Rav-Aluf Dori reported that a special course is opening this year in oil technology. He announced that 73 new teachers and research workers had joined the staff and pointed out that "the shortage of highly qualified scientists and technologists in various fields of paramount importance for our existence is acute."

67 Builders In Jerusalem Warned

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipality has in the past few months warned 67 contractors against contraventions of building regulations and the Municipal Court has issued ten injunctions to halt work, it was announced yesterday.

In the same period, 38 requests have been received for licences for new buildings and 31 for additions to buildings. Of these, 35 have been approved. At present, 130 other applications are being considered by the Licensing Committee and 76 by the Local Planning Commission.

A typical case is that of a one-and-a-half room flat with all conveniences build underground in defiance of municipal building regulations, in the Rehavia quarter of Jerusalem, opposite the Cafe Rehavia.

When work was started on the apartment several months ago, the Municipality ordered the contractor, Mr. Aziz Parsi, to cease building forthwith, but he allegedly ignored the order.

The price asked for the apartment is IL5,300. It receives light through a small skylight in its asphalt-covered roof.

The building licence was originally granted for the construction of a storeroom there.

LEBANON.—A Rumanian trade delegation recently left for the Lebanon and the Sudan to conclude economic agreements. The Rumanian News Agency reported yesterday.

TCHELET
219 Reh. Ben Yehuda, cor. Rehov Micha will open today
with the magnificent film
Les Amants du Tage
3 perfs.: 5—7.15—9.15 p.m.
In the afternoon at 3:
"THE THIEF OF BAGHDAD"

Neptune
RAINCOATS
OBG
TEL AVIV · JERUSALEM · HAIFA

Announcement
regarding the Sale of the Natan Shoe Factory
We hereby announce that the Natan Shoe Factory, located in the commercial centre of Jerusalem,
IS OFFERED FOR SALE IN ITS ENTIRETY
AT CONVENIENT TERMS AND PRICE
Persons interested should apply to the Liquidator at Rehov Hahavatzelet (Hasolel), Jerusalem.
S. MIZRAHI, Advocate, Liquidator
Natan Shoe Factory Ltd.—in Liquidation

3,150 Students Begin Year At Hebrew University

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Our hopes for facing the enemy that surrounds us depends not only on our physical strength but also on the intellectual level of our generation and the one to come. For we will conduct the struggle for our future not only on the battlefield but in the halls of science."

This was stated by President Izhak Ben-Zvi yesterday morning in Jerusalem's Edison Hall at the ceremonies inaugurating the new academic year of the Hebrew University. Present were Cabinet Ministers, the Mayor of Jerusalem, officials of the Ministry of Education and Culture and members of the academic staff and student body.

The ceremony began with an academic procession which led up to a platform covered with richly coloured carpets and flanked by the flags of the State and the University. Music at the beginning and conclusion of the ceremony was provided by a string quartet.

1,000 Freshmen

Some 3,150 students, including 1,000 freshmen, will begin classes this morning. Students in the Botany and Physics Departments will be the first to use the facilities in the new "University City" on Givat Ram. It is expected that half of the Departments will be working in the new quarters by the end of the year.

Mr. Edward Gelber, Vice-Chairman of the University's Executive Council, who presided over the ceremony in the absence abroad of President B. Mazar said that Israel could, by continuing research into peace-time uses of atomic energy, improve the lot of mankind.

Professor A. H. Fraenkel, Acting Rector, paid tribute to the former Minister of Education, Professor Benzion Dinur, for his "exceptional understanding of the problems of the University during his entire term of office" and welcomed the new Minister, Mr. Z. Aranne.

Mind, Hands, Heart

Mr. Aranne in his address, listed as the goals of education in this country "training the mind for enlightenment and science; training the hands for work and defence and training the heart of the generation." To achieve this, Mr. Aranne said, higher education must have its roots in secondary education and the latter must be rooted in primary education.

In an address which paid tribute to the founder pioneers of the Hebrew University, Mr. G. Agron, Mayor of Jerusalem, greeted the students and faculty of the University — "the glory of Jerusalem."

The six faculties of the University have a peak enrolment this year of 3,150 (as compared with 2,958 last year and 2,803 in 1953/54). In addition, 400 research students (a rise of 100 over last year) are working for Ph.D. degrees. The number of Arab and Druze students is 75—20 more than last year. A total of 1,300 students enrolled this year in the faculties of humanities and Social Sciences; 650 in the Faculty of Science; 435 in the Faculty of Medicine and 215 in the Faculty of Agriculture. In the Faculty of Law, the number decreased from 617 last year to 550 this year.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
SOLOMON
Piano Recital
LAST APPEARANCE
JERUSALEM
TONIGHT, Nov. 16, at 9 p.m.
"Edison" Hall.
TICKETS: At Cahana's Office (Zion Square), Jerusalem and tonight at the Box Office.

The Jerusalem Musicians Association
announces the second
Concert
on Monday, November 21, at the Y.M.C.A., at 8.30 p.m.
Piano trio ABILEAH BRAKER MENSE
will play trios by Haydn, Brahms, and Mendelssohn
Subscriptions at:
Benno Balan, Zion Square;
Mrs. Saphir, Sansour Bldg.;
Heatid Bookshop.
Subscription for 8 concerts including membership fee — IL7.500

WOOL-KORN
TEL AVIV: 32 Allenby Rd.,
JERUSALEM: Rehov Mordechai Ben Hillel
● *Extensive choice of colours* ● *Expert advice*
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GENEVA FIZZLES OUT

THE Big Four Foreign Ministers today officially wind up three weeks of barren negotiations in Geneva. In fact the discussions, insofar as they were to provide flesh for the Spirit of Geneva, were predestined to sterility by the set attitudes of both East and West on the crucial question of German reunification, on which depended the progress of the other three agenda items. The West, as repeatedly declared by American, British and French spokesmen prior to the conference, could not compromise on the question of free all-German elections and a united Germany's right to join the North Atlantic alliance. And the Soviet Union had made it clear, almost immediately after the "summit" conference ended in July, that there could be no question of Russian agreement to a unified Germany allied with the West. When Mr. Molotov last week amplified the Soviet position to mean that any all-German elections were premature at this time, the sense of futility that hung over the conference from its outset turned into a frank admission of failure.

The Russian contention that an all-European security system could nevertheless be tailored on the divided body of Germany was unanimously rejected by the three Western powers as merely perpetuating this division and thus precluding any prospect of a stable peace. And although the Foreign Ministers agreed to shelve these inter-related questions while they proceeded with the third and fourth items on the agenda — disarmament and the promotion of East-West contacts — it was obvious that the ground had been cut from under the first of these, and that any progress on the question of contacts could only be trivial. On the question of reduction of armaments the Soviet proposals constituted a sufficient departure from the previous Russian stand to prompt Mr. Dulles into comment on the evidence of real progress on the subject. The major surprise of the conference, besides the emergence of the American Secretary of State as its most undauntedly optimistic figure, was the lack of headway made in the broad field of East-West contacts. Here the Russians seemed primarily concerned with dissipating the remaining controls over East-West trade in strategic materials, and with facilitating free passage of shipping in straits and canals of international importance — an obvious if oblique reference to the Strait of Formosa. Mr. Molotov rejected 12 of 17 Western proposals under this agenda item, including those dealing with a freer exchange of ideas, news and uncensored information.

But the failure at Geneva, if total, is neither unexpected nor catastrophic. The conference collapsed because of inability to agree on the question of German reunification, but there is evidence that both sides expect to return to it when conditions are more favourable. Both East and West believe that time is on their side, and there is every likelihood that another Foreign Ministers' conference will be held next year. One of the factors which contributed most to the futility of current discussions on the subject was the awareness of impending change in Germany, where ailing Chancellor Adenauer, unfailing champion of close links with the West, is due to withdraw from the political scene. While he remains Chancellor, the Western powers are strongly committed to uphold his views on the vital importance of integrating a united Germany with the West, in the hope that his successor will stand by them as firmly. But there is always the possibility that this may not be the case. There is growing conviction in West Germany that Russia will never permit reunification if this means a Germany militarily lined up with the West, and the Soviet Union may be expected to withstand pressure for free all-German elections as long as there is a chance that Germany's mounting desire for unity will overcome immediate defence considerations.

BELGIAN MINISTER

The new Belgian Minister to Israel, Mr. A.C. Holvoet, arrived yesterday morning and will present his credentials to the President on Tuesday. He is staying at the [illegible].

GROMYKO ERA ALLOWED NATIONAL EXPRESSION

Past Memories Persist Among USSR Jews

By YEHOSHUA GILBOA

THE illusion that the Jews of Russia turned their back on Judaism and assimilated of their own free will perhaps be dispelled by the story of a few of my experiences in the U.S.S.R. during Israel's War of Independence and after its establishment. They should prove that decades of Communist education, enforced isolation from the other Jewish centres and other adverse conditions of the worst kind did not succeed in stamping out memories of the past, longings for an old-new homeland, language and literature and constant devotion to the Jewish people. All these feelings, deeply concealed through the years, burst into the open as soon as they were given a chance for expression.

NKVD Man Fights Back Tears

WHEN a special commission sent by the Central Government of the Republic visited my concentration camp in 1948, one of its members, a Jew, sought out the group of Jewish convicts from Poland, Bessarabia and the Baltic countries among whom I was. Dressed in an officer's uniform and wearing the blue cap of the internal security forces (NKVD), he asked us to tell him about Eretz Israel. At first we suspected foul play, but slowly our doubts subsided and we realized that he was really thirsting for news and company.

The conversation flowed on for a long while, and he wanted to know more all the time. The representative of the authorities had turned out to be a simple Jew, deeply attached to his Judaism and at times almost unable to restrain his tears.

I still recall some of his odd questions: Was Tchlenov still alive? Were Zionist Congresses still being held? What new poems had Bialik written? Somewhat pompously and in an Ashkenazi accent, he quoted some lines from the first poem Bialik had ever published "To the Bird" and hummed a few verses from the songs of the Tz'irei Zion.

We were deeply moved in our miserable room that day. Here we were entertaining a guest, one of our oppressors, with recollections from not so distant days which to him were nothing short of archaeological discoveries and thrilled him immeasurably.

The Yeshiva Head

IT was market day in one of the cities of Kazakstan. The square was humming with Jewish refugees who had been displaced from Russia, White Russia and the Ukraine at the beginning of the Nazi invasion and had found their way hither. There were also many Jews from Poland, mostly ex-political convicts amnestied under the Soviet-Polish Treaty of 1941. It was a sort of accidental meeting between two Jewish worlds on the drift, and despite their diffidence and their estrangement, the two groups knew that they were brothers in misfortune and in hope.

I got into conversation with one of the Russian Jews. He spoke a racy, colloquial Yiddish seasoned with Hebrew idioms, quoted holy verses right and left. When I asked him how he had come by all that, he twisted his lips in a strange smile and answered my question with another: "And who do you think I am?" Then he added after a pause, "I was once the head of a *yeshiva* in Bobruisk." When I inquired what he was doing today, he answered that until the evacuation he had been a first investigator for the Zhitomir NKVD.

He spoke with equanimity, as if there was nothing surprising about the head of a *yeshiva* having become an NKVD man. Yet neither his tone nor his words suggested in the least that the eyes of the *yeshiva* head had suddenly, after 1917, been opened to the light of the Revolution and that he was serving the new god out of conviction. The tendency to adjust himself to the surrounding conditions and the instinct of self-preservation had done their work once he was deprived of national horizons into which to expand and of expression for his Judaism.

"I Hope It Will Be a Girl"

I REMEMBER one of my friends — a Russian Jew with a Party card. Neither his looks nor his behaviour suggested that he was Jewish, and he did his best to appear indifferent about his origin. But one day the floodgates burst open. His wife was about to give birth. It was going to be her first child, and he confided in me that he fervently hoped it would be a girl. There was something strange about the way in which he stressed this preference so much, and when he sensed my surprise he felt the urge of explaining himself. "You see," he said, "if it is a boy, I'll be in a quandary — am I to circumcise him or not. If it is a girl, there will be no trouble and no pangs of conscience. There is no law against circumcision, of course, but you must understand that as a Party member a greater measure of consciousness is required of me."

The Line Was Changing

IT is difficult to describe the feelings of Russian Jewry when the State of Israel was set up. At home and on the street, in trains and in tramcars, in restaurants and barbershops, as soon as people detected that you were a Jew from abroad you were showered with questions: "What have you heard from over there?" "When is Golda coming?" "And what do you think, don't they mean us too? Maybe the line will change, maybe Russian Jews will be allowed to go to Israel?"

Those were the days when the synagogues were crowded. The ceremony that marked the establishment of the State of Israel at the Moscow synagogue was more than modest, but the way thousands crowded the house of prayer and the surrounding streets spoke more eloquently than a hundred witnesses what was going on in the hearts of these repressed, isolated Jews. The ceremony was short: a *Mi-shebeirach* prayer was offered up for Weizmann and Stalin together, *El Male Rahamim* was said in memory of the victims of the battles in Israel. But this ceremony, and especially the precedent which it set, was enough to set hearts aquiver with excitement.

What could account for the mass flow of Jews to the synagogues in those days? I do not suppose that it was the wish for religious meditation. Those who attended included a high proportion of young people who were totally foreign to the atmosphere of a synagogue, yet they crowded in to hear the blessings and the prayers. It was the hope of a rejuvenated national life that animated the Jewish public. Pride in Jews who were winning battles and achieving political independence washed away the dams of Yiddishism and recantation, brought to the surface longings for a homeland that were even taking on the form of actual hopes. Those were the days that taught us that the Jewish people had not been destroyed.

Respect for the Jews

I COULD cite many an instance of Russian citizens whose first concern upon picking up a newspaper during our War of Liberation was to look for the news from Israel. They were incomparably better informed about developments and battlefronts here than about similar details of fighting in other parts of the globe.

It should be noted that the Soviet Press carried more information and comment about the goings-on in this country after the Second World War, in the days of open struggle against British rule. Anyone who was endowed with a sense of reality understood that this shift in Soviet public opinion about the Jewish struggle for independence was to be ascribed to the hate of Albion rather than the love for Jacob. This could readily be seen, for instance, from the fact that it was Etzel (the terrorist Irgun Zvai Leumi) that was most popular with the Soviet Press.

The self-respect of the Russian Jew gained immeasurably from the evident sympathy and admiration of the Russian people for the Israel cause, expressions of which I witnessed time and again. In July 1948, I received a letter from a Russian friend who was still being held in the concentration camp from which I had been released.

"I congratulate you," he wrote, "on the glorious days of valour through which your people is going. It will surely rise to glory in the future just as it proved its greatness in the past." In the same letter he expressed his regret at my never having told him, in all those years during which we had been together, in camp, about the new life that was coming into being in this country, a life which seemed to have begotten what he called "a new type of Jew."

The Rock and the Jug

ON one evening in the first half of 1948, I went to see a play at the Jewish theatre in Moscow. It was largely about a group of partisans fighting the Nazi invader. The leading part was played by Zuskin, who had replaced the great Solomon Michaels, mysteriously murdered under what the Soviet Press would only call "tragic circumstances." There were few young people in the audience, but for the rest it was heterogeneous — high Army officers, workers, professionals, plant managers.

Zuskin was playing the mystic role of a Jew who crawls out, wrapped in a *Talit*, from a pit in which the Germans had piled Jewish corpses and finds his way to the Partisans. To the Partisan leader's "Who are you?" he replies, "I'm one of those about whom it has been said 'If a jug is dropped on a rock, it is the jug that is shattered; if a rock is dropped on a jug, it is also the jug that is shattered.'"

At this point the entire audience rose to its feet and burst into a long ovation.

It was then that I understood that these people had not come to the theatre just to hear Yiddish-speaking Partisans. They had come to look for Jewish content. They came, and they saw themselves in the play. The tremendous applause had been a demonstration of solidarity with the entire suffering Jewish nation.

This is the second of a series of articles. The first appeared on November 11.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Israel and Animals

A NOVELIST, and that rarity, a successful author of stories on animal life, M. Elian Finbert does not look the part of one of Israel's most valuable tourist assets in France. In fact, it was only chance that made him the author of the successful Israel volume of the internationally known "Guides Bleus," probably the best of all factual introductions to the country for the potential visitor. Corrected and brought up to date, an English edition is shortly to appear.

Debonair, handsome and very French, M. Finbert boasts of being a *sabra*, born in the Old City of Jerusalem. His father was one of the *Biluim*; when he was five, his widowed mother moved to Paris, where he grew up. In 1915, he joined the British Army, serving with the Imperial Camel Corps in Allenby's Holy Land campaign. His four-legged charges proved so fascinating that he made them the subject of his first book, "The Life of the Camel." Before the end of the war, he was transferred to Akaba, where he put in six months under Lawrence of Arabia.

In civilian life, M. Finbert settled down to becoming one of France's foremost biographers of wild and domesticated animals and a prominent novelist. In World War II he was on the Gestapo's wanted list as a member of the Maquis, and became a shepherd while hiding out for three years in the *Hautes Alpes*. Two books came out of his experiences — one on the life of the sheep, from the earliest times down to the present, and the other an autobiographical account of his war adventures.

After a visit to Israel in 1949, he was approached by the Hachette Company to write the Israel volume of its Guides Bleus series. He spent 11 months moving between Rosh Hanikra and Eilat to gather material for the 450 pages of small print covering all aspects of Israel's life, history and future.

At the moment, M. Finbert is here as the guest of the Government while making notes for two more books on Israel, one a pictorial survey and the other a novel, "Kibbutz." The photograph album is being published by a textbook firm and is intended as a school award for prizewinning students.

M. Finbert manages to cram into his busy writing schedule a weekly radio programme of unusual animal stories, with an audience estimated at two million. He keeps up a permanent laboratory for psychological studies of wild beasts at the Vincennes Zoo, and his lecture tours on either animals or Israel carry him all over France. On top of it all he is collaborating on the French Literature section of the Hebrew Encyclopaedia.

Speaking mostly to non-Jews, M. Finbert has found a widespread sympathy for Israel among the French people, especially religious groups. As an example, he mentioned a delegation of 1,500 Catholic scouts who are to visit Israel next year, spending a month equally divided between work in an international work camp and sightseeing. The demand for low-cost tours is especially great, he said.

On this most recent trip, M. Finbert was awarded honorary Israel citizenship, of which he is very proud. "After all," he said, "what is a Jew if not an Israeli?"

C.B.W.

N. Africa Revolt Spreads Unchecked

By HAL LEHRMAN

TUNIS. — ONE year after the outbreak of anti-French insurrection in Algeria, the muddle in that key North African territory is deeper than ever — and the revolt is spreading.

Settlement seems farther away than it did on November 1, 1954, when Moslem nationalist "commandos" launched synchronized attacks on barracks, *gendarmerie* posts, town halls and other symbols of French authority in eastern Algeria. Last month, the French Parliament gave Premier Edgar Faure's Algerian policy a surprise vote of confidence. But the vote was really meant to save France from being without a government before the Saar plebiscite and the Geneva Foreign Ministers' meeting, rather than to register "confidence" in Faure's Algerian proposals.

Those proposals are opposed by pro-colonialists and leftists alike in Parliament for going either too far or not far enough. They are denounced by the bulk of diehard French opinion inside Algeria. Even their sponsors in Paris privately admit them to be makeshift. They have been rejected in advance by those who claim to be speaking — or fighting — in the name of Algeria's nine million Moslems against the territory's one million "European" settlers.

Meanwhile, the rebels have tied up valuable French NATO troops clear across Algeria from the Moroccan to the Tunisian borders. Their raids have spilled over into Tunisia itself — which was supposed to have been completely pacified by a French grant of home rule this summer. More and more, the Algerian uprising has become the pivot of a drive against the entire French position on the northern rim of Africa.

In Tunisia, the grant of internal autonomy ended the guerrilla war like the wave of a wand. In Morocco, the nationalist movement, left to itself, would have a good chance also of simmering down if the French follow through on recent moves towards Moroccan home rule.

In Algeria, a guerrilla high command operating inside the country seems to be in charge of making its own decisions, despite romantic reports of "international" direction and control. But the leaders of the Algerian *Maquis* draw much of their inspiration from the Arab League in Cairo — as do the extreme elements in the other two French-influenced territories. Out of its Cairo headquarters, that organization of Moslem Arab states is agitating for nothing less than total French eviction from North Africa.

Such a French ouster would enormously suit the Soviet Union. It would reduce France—the command post of the West's defences at SHAPE—to the level of a third-rate power and cripple her economy. (Algeria is France's best customer and her third largest source of supply.) It would mean the beginning of the end for the remainder of France's rich empire in west and central Africa, which is a potential rear area of free-world defence. It would jeopardise the secure maintenance of expensive and strategic American air and naval bases in Morocco. And it would prematurely surrender the entire southwest Mediterranean on Europe's flank to new and untried native rule, facilitating Communist penetration.

Until November, 1954, the French could congratulate themselves that Algeria remained quiet despite violence in Tunisia and Morocco on both her sides. The explanation offered was that Algeria, for more than a century an "indivisible" part of metropolitan France, enjoyed French nationality, administration and representative institutions — and therefore complete calm.

But it was only a dead calm before the storm in the wild Aurès Mountains, which gradually spread into many other parts of the country.

One positive benefit has accrued to the French from this bloody Algerian year. In some disaffected sectors, the experiment of establishing a corps of native affairs officers skilled in tribal relations has succeeded in recruiting Moslem "self-defence groups" against the guerrillas.

But these specialists are few in number and take long to train. In the meantime Paris feels that it must answer the cry of French civilians for protection.

So more soldiers keep pouring in — seasoned troops with ultra-modern equipment unsuited to guerrilla terrain, or young conscripts who have never fired a shot in battle.

The rebellion goes on, the North African settlers demand more protection — while in France herself revulsion to another "Indo-China" blood bath is growing. There have already been mutinies among the new troops.

The most sinister aspect of the widening revolt is that the base of its support is also widening. The Aures harassments, in the main, have been the work of small fighting units known as *fellaghas*, a term borrowed from Tunisia, meaning "bandits." But the August outbreaks farther north were marked by the risings of whole *douars* (native villages) and even of urban Moslem populations in heavily French-settled centres led or incited by guerrilla agents. In the Aures the mountains, impregnable to assault by complicated war machines, have made the guerrillas invisible. Elsewhere, it is the native population, offering shelter and retreat, which is making them equally invisible.

Undoubtedly, some of this native support is owing to terrorism. In the dissident areas, when they have to, the *fellaghas* take food, guns and even recruits by force. Anyone even suspected of aiding the French is liquidated. Or he gets his nose and lips cut off as a walking warning to others. But it is just as sure that many natives are pro-rebel by sentiment or conviction. They are naturally proud of their co-religionists' exploits against the infidel French. Their minds are fertile soil for inflammatory Arabic broadcasts from Cairo, Damascus, or Budapest.

France has made huge contributions to the economy, education and health of the country. But there is still enough misery in the crowded cities and underfed, underpaid rural areas to persuade masses of natives that "independence," with its irresponsible but seductive promises, would improve their plight.

This is the first of two articles.

Yesterday's Press :

Locust Invasion

"AL Hamishmar" (Mapam) writes that it is a long time since we have witnessed a locust plague of such dimensions and the damage it is doing today may leave its mark on agriculture for years to come. The Plant Protection Department is doing its best to destroy the pest but it seems that its efforts are not enough and that there is need for immediate widespread and effective measures.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) says that more planes should be pressed into service and the Government should render immediate financial aid to the stricken areas.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) observes that the delay in fighting the locusts springs from the smug complacency so prevalent in many spheres — economic, security and political. While it is true that miracles have helped us out of a tough spot from time to time, they do not always stand at our beck and call and the harm suffered by agriculture should teach us a lesson.

Building Restrictions

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) commends the Government's decision to ban unnecessary building even before it has begun to seek out other sources of revenue. While it is not clear exactly how much is expected to be saved, if similar measures are applied to other areas the Government will be in a position enabling it to call on the people to lower their expenditure also.

"Davar" (Histadrut) writes that if the decision is carried out as envisaged it will make no small contribution towards the bridling of inflationary tendencies. The paper, however, takes exception to the reference to Popular Housing, saying that this is a most vital part of the development of a country of immigrants. It also wonders why no mention has been made about private building, which goes in for luxurious villas and constitutes an inflationary factor of the first rank.

"Hatsofe" (World Mizrahi) claims that, while restricting unnecessary building will not in itself help balance the budget in keeping with the needs of the hour, it is a call to the Yishuv to adjust itself to emergency conditions.

Softening Up

"Herut" writes that the coordinated Jordan-Eden attack on Israel is no accident and we may look forward to further attacks in the near future. Jordan's military operations are intended to "soften up" Israel and pave the way for Eden's intensified political offensive. The reply to Mr. Eden would, in a normal State, be given by the Minister of Defence on the battlefront.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) says that the contortions of diplomats are at times so transparent as to be pitiable. The U.N. Staff too seems to believe, along with Mr. Eden, that we are too obtuse to see what is lurking behind the TSO proposal for a no-man's-land in the Nitzana area. If the Egyptians really shun contact with Israel's Army, they can take themselves beyond the Sinai border and no one will molest them there. They have no business in Israel territory anyhow.

Readers' Letters

TOY FUND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I have not yet seen any notice in your paper regarding your annual toy fund for Hanukka. I well understand that there are more important problems and that the main activities concerning gifts should be concentrated on Arms for Defence.

Nevertheless, and the more so, we should not forget to bring light into the lives of children living in the drab and cheerless surroundings of the *ma'barot*.

I therefore suggest that this year, too, you begin your campaign for the toy fund and I take the liberty of sending you a small contribution for this purpose.

Yours, etc.

HERMAN ELLERN

Tel Aviv, November 9.

This letter is one of many, urging us not to overlook our annual toy fund this year. We are glad to announce that we will be launching the fund on Friday, when the first list of contributions will be published. ED.

CRICKET

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—With reference to the impending visit of the South African Maccabi Cricket team, it is pleasing to read that this fine, gentlemanly sport is taking root even in this country, where more leisurely games would be beneficial to the highly strung and nervous population, especially in these troubled times.

As a former player and ardent cricket fan, it would appear to me that the organizers of the two-day matches must be very optimistic to arrange these games at a time of the year when even in Israel one cannot depend upon the weather. Cricket is solely a summer sport, to be enjoyed by the players and public alike, at their ease, in white ducks and shirts, on a beautiful, sunny day.

However, I wish them luck and pray that my pessimism will be belied and I look forward to seeing really first-class cricket.

Yours, etc.

EDWARD S. MAMAN

Haifa, November 10.

AT THE CINEMA

YOU may turn up your eyes at the picture of Elizabeth's England drawn in "The Virgin Queen" (Amphitheatre, Haifa) but you will be convinced that Bette Davis's performance in the role of the great Queen is extremely fine. I am not concerned with historical exactitude; you will never understand from this film how Elizabeth inspired such tremendous loyalty. Nevertheless, on the basis of rough historical truth, she has created a living autocrat, a ruler of strength, wit, cunning and planned bursts of temper, a ruler who is also a woman of vanity and sensibility to flattery. That character has been encased in the shape of a bald, bewigged, eyebrow-less, waddling woman who still — and that is Bette Davis's *tour de force* — impresses you by her royal dignity. Bette Davis not only reigns over England for 90 minutes; she overrides the rest of the cast like a giant among pigmies.

Film Club

THE second performance at the Haifa Film Club was dedicated to French cinema. The feature film was Becker's "Goupi Mains Rouges," made during the Occupation. This polished and tautly directed picture of French peasant life surmounts its tale of petty intrigue, leading to theft and murder, by investing with a poetic grandeur the conception of the family closely knit against the world and saved from internal dissension by an innate honesty.

The first of the two shorts, "Terre et Flamme," dealt with the peasant ceramics of Vallauris (incidentally a real life pendant to "Goupi") and gave a sight of Picasso at work on his pottery. Good routine documentary. The French-language Canadian coloured cartoon, "Cadet Roussel" was fresh and lively but not up to the high level of the Canadian shorts at the previous show; it just failed to pass the cinema test of being visually comprehensible without having to understand a single spoken word.

H.

MUSICAL DIARY

Haifa Chamber Music Society. The Israel String Quartet: Lorand Fenyves, violin; Alice Rosenberg-Fenyves, violin; Gideon Roehr, viola; Thelma Yellin, cello, and Yona Ettlinger, clarinet (Beit Harofe, November 12). Haydn: String Quartet (No. 17) in F-major, op. 3, No. 5; Beethoven, String Quartet (No. 14) in C-sharp minor, op. 131; Mozart: Quintet in A-major for Clarinet two violins, viola and cello, K.581.

BEETHOVEN'S opus no. 131, with its deep spiritual meaning, its seven movements and its constantly changing mood, is not easy to perform. Though the execution was not entirely unobjectionable, the listener could appreciate the players' invincible energy, which also made a joyful experience of the Haydn in its purity and simplicity.

Fenyves excelled with his alluring style in the Serenade, and the accompaniment was perfectly disciplined. Yona Ettlinger's masterly playing contributed greatly to the beautifully balanced reading of the Mozart quintet.

G.W.-B.

THE Israel conductor, Mr. Georg Singer, was given an enthusiastic ovation when he conducted the Yugoslav Army Symphony Orchestra at a gala concert in Belgrade last week, it is learned in Jerusalem.

Solomon's Second Recital

Piano recital: Solomon. Mozart: Sonata in B-flat major, K.315; Schubert: Impromptus in A-flat major, Op.142 No.2, and in A-flat major Op.90, No.4; Beethoven: Sonata in A-major, Op.101; Schumann: Carnival, Op. 9. "Ohel Shem." Tel Aviv, November 12.

ON hearing Solomon's second recital, we were conscious of two things. The sheer breathtaking beauty of sound, a refined eloquence perfected to the most exquisite detail on the one hand, and a reverent respect for the music on the other. With the latter, he seemed to submit himself unreservedly to the service of the score.

Whether there are limits to this self-effacement or the part of the player is a matter of individual taste. Ourselves, we felt that the boundaries of non-commitment were very near, and that at times his interpretations bordered on the "clinical." In the Beethoven sonata this was far less noticeable.

But what luxurious sounds he is able to create, as in the playing of the mercurial Carnival suite, in the slow sustained passages, or brilliant turns of phrase down to the slightest hint of a note.

S.G.

Piano Competition

The Israel Legation in Brussels has announced that Israel will participate in the "Queen Elizabeth of Belgium International Musical Contest" which will be held from April 25 to June 1. This important musical event is dedicated this year to the piano.

Y.M.C.A.
Jerusalem
Lecture
"Railroading"
By Mr. Thomas MacMannis
U.S.O.M. Advisor and Railroad Right of Way Engineer
Nov. 17 Public
8.30 p.m. welcome

Poster Competition for
The 24th Zionist Congress

We hereby announce a competition for a poster in honour of the
24th Zionist Congress, July 1956
Size: 100 x 70 cm.
Colour: Four offset prints
The poster must contain the title: "The 24th Zionist Congress—Jerusalem," and the symbol of the Congress.
Three awards will be granted as follows: [illegible]
The Board of Judges: [illegible]
Each entry should be marked with a sign (symbol or motto). [illegible] envelope and marked with the same sign, and attached to the entry.
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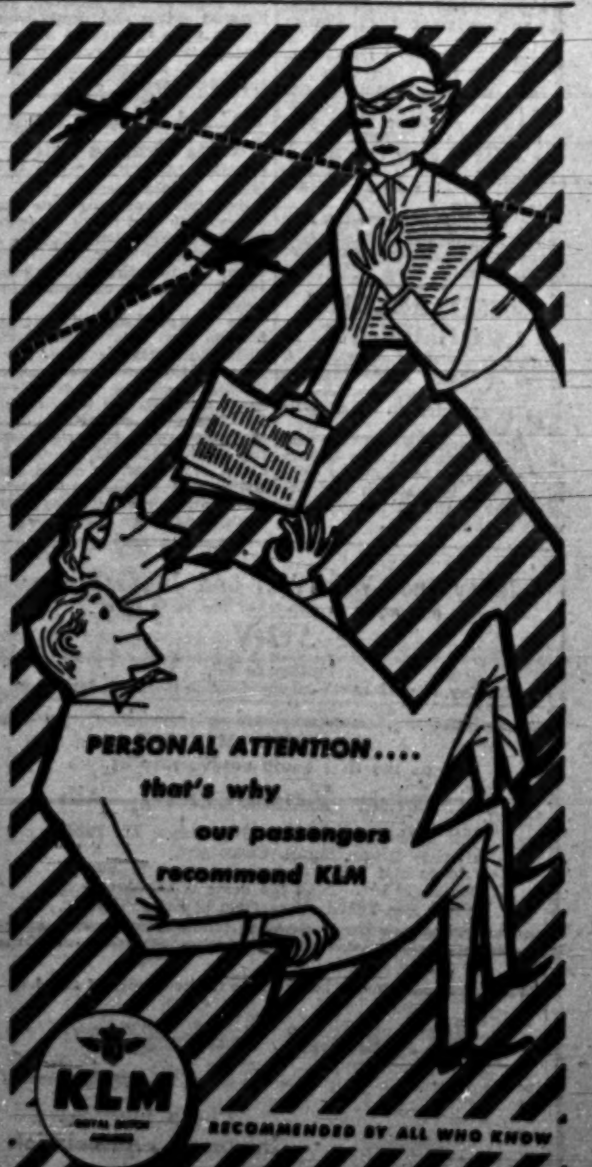Outclassing them all...
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